

TROOPS GUARD CARS.

INDIANA RIOTERS DO NOT RESIST THE SOLDIERS.

Gov. Matthews Thinks that the Trouble Will Be Bridged Over Without Bloodshed—Troops at Cripple Creek Has a Serious Aspect.

Quail Before Militia.
The situation in the Indiana mining regions, according to an Indianapolis dispatch, indicates that the troubles at Cannelburg at least will be suppressed without an encounter with the militia. Gov. Matthews received a lengthy telegram from Adj. Gen. Robbins, the complete contents of which he refused to make public. It stated, however, that the militia, under command of the adjutant, arrived at the scene of trouble. They met with no resistance from the strikers, and a conference was at once arranged with a committee



ILLINOIS TO THE HAMPSHIRE COAL MINERS.
"Hold on—This has gone far enough!"

representing the miners. The committee promised obedience to the law in the future and deplored the injury done to railroad property, which they said was brought about by persons having no authority. There were over 350 miners hanging around the station and switch all day, the telegram stated. Upon receiving the information that the troops were coming the majority of them left and the remainder dispersed after the arrival of the militia.

The Sheriff and a detachment of the militia started to hunt down the ring-leaders, and the company's train crew began repairing the tracks. The few strikers who remained were "behaving splendidly," the Adjutant stated. Two hundred and thirty militiamen marched from Sullivan to Shelbyville. All is reported quiet there. Fourteen companies are now in the mining region. At Washington, the State troops marched into Clark's station 500 strong with a Gatling gun, to find that only fifty miners had stayed to face the music. The militia was drawn up in line along the edge of the woods and Sheriff Leaning then read the warrant against the miners for riotous conspiracy and placed three of the leaders, Squire Summers, Dick Gabe, and John Flynn, under arrest. As soon as the troops were in line the railroad men at once repaired the track and the loaded cars were taken on west. The 1,000 miners who were reported en route to Clark's station did not materialize, neither had they collected at any point along the Baltimore and Ohio line. The certainty that the officers intended to enforce the law seemed to quell the rebellious feeling among the men. The miners say that as soon as the troops are withdrawn they will again stop all coal cars, but anticipating this the companies will be stationed at Clark's until all fear of trouble is past. It is apparent to-night that the backbone of the strike has been broken. The militia have done the work. The Washington miners deserted their colleagues here and elsewhere. Miners are too few to do anything but submit to-night. The militia met no resistance.

Miners Silently See Cars Move.
Sullivan—The State militia arrived in Sullivan from the southern part of the State, in all numbering 300, they stopped over here and waited until the trainmen could get an engine to take the coal out of Shelbyville, then as soon as the trainmen came they boarded their special train, bound for the Shelbyville district. Sheriff Mills, in command, stopped the train south of the depot, got his soldiers all ready, then made a march and surrounded the train. No demonstrations were made by the few miners who were present. One old lady with a pistol ready for action with the militia, was caught and scuffled with by Sheriff Mills until he secured the gun. The miners had each car branded "scab" and the militia made threats that they did not mean much to them, but that the Evansville and Terre Haute should not ship coal unless they kept a standing army at Shelbyville all the time, and claimed that no more coal should pass through there until this was settled. Several hundred people gathered to see the battle between the miners and the militia. After the militia had finished their work they came back to Sullivan and went into camp at the fair grounds, with only one man in the hospital.

Bravely—A desperate effort was made to wreck freight train No. 21, supposed to be hauling coal, just east of here. The vandals found two coupling pins wedged in switch frog, but luckily the train was running slow, and was stopped before it could wreck the pins. The engineer claims that if he had been running at the usual rate the entire freight would have been derailed. The work was undoubtedly that of strikers.

COAL FAMINE AT BOONE IMMINENT.
Small Mines Forced to Close by Strikers and Supply Running Short.

Boone, Iowa.—Since the miners' strike the local demand for coal has been supplied by about fifteen small mines, operated by the owners and employing from five to fifteen men each. Now the small mines have ceased work. Unless the troubles are fixed up before long the water works, electric light plant, mills, etc., will be compelled to

shut down. The brick and tile factories are already closed for want of coal. Oklahoma.—Most of the 600 striking miners who were in camp near Evans left for their homes. Sunday's barbecue was to be the signal for a monster mass meeting of miners, but less than 100 were in camp, not enough to eat the roast ox. This failure is thought to foreshadow the collapse of the strike.

KIDNAPED BY MINERS.

Cripple Creek Strikers Carry H. B. Woods to Their Fort.
Cripple Creek, Colo.—H. B. Woods, President of the Woods Investment Company, was taken in charge by a large body of miners and carried up to the fort on Bull Hill. His wife was present when he was taken, and is almost frantic. Business men here look into each other's faces and see nothing but dread and fear. The cause of the kidnapping is not known. At Victor and along the south side of Battle Mountain the miners are maintaining only their usual guard, but around Bull Hill on the east and north the guard has been doubled, while the picket line has been thrown out to within a short distance of Midland.

Colorado Springs.—The Governor will not call out the State troops to assist the Sheriff. The city continues to be guarded. The Sheriff continues making preparations for the battle with the miners which will undoubtedly occur in a few days. Another train of deputies was started for the front, and later was followed by two companies of cavalry.

Denver.—Detectives assisted Sheriff Bowers in a search for John Calderwood, President of the Victor Miners' Union, who came up from Colorado Springs with Gov. Waite. When the party arrived Calderwood was taken into a carriage with the Governor and conveyed to some secluded place, where no one but the Governor's party knew. Sheriff Bowers arrived with the charge of Calderwood's arrest upon the charge of inciting to riot. He had not been arrested in Colorado Springs because then he was the Governor's guest. Detectives shadowed Gov. Waite in the hope that they might learn the whereabouts of Calderwood to return without the head official of



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Entrenched position of the strikers at Bull Mountain, near Cripple Creek, where they have stored arms and dynamite and from which they command miles of the surrounding country.

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DEMAND THAT NO COAL BE HAULED.

Unless the Railroads Desist, Ohio Miners Will Stop Work.
Jackson, Ohio.—The miners of this county have for the past two days congregated in large numbers at the various railroad towns in the county. Each crowd has its leaders and keeps the American flag floating to the breeze while there are inspections by a band of music. Freight trains on the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo roads were held up and gone through. All coal found was cut off and side-tracked. The crowd assembled at Hamden has disbanded, leaving in charge a patrol committee that holds up every freight train that passes. The miners in their demands of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern ask that not a lump of coal be hauled on the Parkersburg division, but agree to allow two cars a day over the Portsmouth division, to be used in firing that company's passenger engines.

Bellaire.—A reporter has just arrived from the seat of the miners' troubles at Wheeling Creek. All the conditions are ripe there for a bloody encounter. Four hundred miners are in camp there at that point and will allow no trains hauling coal to pass over the line. The company is making preparations to execute its coal-shipping contracts. The Governor has refused to call out the troops unless there should be actual violence.

Alliance.—The coal miners of this city, who struck three weeks ago in sympathy with the United Mine Workers, held a meeting in this city and after a prolonged discussion concluded to accept the operators' terms of \$1.05 for mining and return to work to-morrow morning.

Wellston.—The miners refuse to talk to outsiders on the situation. It is generally understood that outside influences have been brought to bear to cause the strikers to make an attack on the Norfolk and Western.

Ironton.—Twenty-five stalwart men, all heavily armed, are standing watch on the great bridge that spans the Ohio River at Ironton.

REFUSE TO ACCEPT THE REDUCTION.

Mobile and Ohio Railway Employees Decline President Clark's Proposition.

Murphysboro, Ill., representatives of the conductors, brakemen, and switchmen's organizations of the St. Louis division of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad held a conference here relative to the proposed cut in wages. President Clark made the men the same proposition that has been accepted by the men south of the Ohio: that is a 4 per cent. reduction to hold good for one year. The men declined to accept this. The reduction the railroad officials now propose to make is equal to 7 per cent, and they claim that the severity of business positively requires the reduction. No agreement was reached and the meeting adjourned. The company's shops at Murphysboro,

employing about 100 men, were closed down.

Cal., Ill.—The scarcity of coal and the consequent high prices is causing much anxiety in this city. Last week the Iron Mountain local between Cairo and Poplar Bluff, Mo., was reduced to half-time, running only on alternate days and the Delta Electric Company and several manufacturing establishments have been burning wood for ten days. Coal has been advanced \$2 a ton and now retails at \$3.50. There are at present 1,000,000 bushels in harbor, mostly the property of the Cairo City Coal Company and the Browns of Pittsburg, but it is being daily shipped to Chicago.

END OF TARIFF NEAR.

It Is Expected That Discussion Will Be Closed Within Two Weeks.

A Washington correspondent assures the country that the tariff debate in the Senate will close within the next two weeks. The bill, he says, cannot now be beaten. The Democrats will all vote for it with the possible exception of Mr. Hill. The income tax feature of the bill is reasonably certain to be retained, although the campaign against it has been quite vigorous of late. The New Yorkers are especially bitter in their opposition and the recent meetings in New York City have served to inspire Senators Hill and Murphy to renewed efforts against it. Nobody else in the Senate, however, is paying the slightest attention to the clamor of opposition from New York, for the fact is recognized that those interesting themselves in these meetings of protest against the income tax are mainly persons connected with corporations. All of the Populist Senators will vote for the retention of the income tax, so that, with the solid Republican strength of thirty-eight votes against it, there would still be needed five Democratic votes with the opposition to insure its defeat. The only Democratic opponents now counted upon are Hill, Murphy, Smith and Brice, so that the income tax is likely to have at least a majority of one.

Speaker Crisp and the Democratic leaders in the House are expecting the tariff bill to come back to them soon.



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SUGAR TRUST WINS.

The Compromise Schedule Is Passed by the Senate.

The compromise amendments to the sugar schedule were all adopted in the Senate Tuesday and the pivotal schedule on which the fate of the tariff measure depended went through without change. On the vital amendment to place all sugars on the free list the Democratic line was drawn, Mr. Hill voting in favor of it and Mr. Irby being paired the same way. But the Republicans were due to hold their own forces intact, Messrs. Manderson and Perkins voting against the amendment and Mr. Quay being paired against it, while Mr. Sherman, who was present, did not vote at all. Only one of the Populists, Mr. Effer, voted for free sugar. Messrs. Kyle and Allen in the final issue joined with the majority against it. If all the Republicans, with the three Populists and the two disaffected Democrats, had joined hands sugar, raw and refined, would have gone on the free list. Of all the other amendments offered by the Republicans the majority against them ranged from three to ten.

A Washington correspondent says that the adoption of the sugar schedule practically insures the passage of the bill at an early date, although it is intimated that the Republicans will make a final stand on this schedule when the bill is reported and considered in the Senate.

As adopted, the schedule imposes a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem on all sugars raw and refined, with a differential of one-eighth of a cent a pound on sugars above 16 Dutch standard and an additional one-tenth of a cent against sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty. It continues the Hawaiian treaty admitting sugars from the Sandwich Islands free of duty, and places a duty of 2 cents a gallon on molasses testing above 40 degrees by the polariscope. The schedule is in effect January 1, 1895, and the bounty is continued up to that date.

Compromise Amendment Passed.
Mr. Jones offered the "compromise" amendment fixing the duty on raw and refined sugar at 40 per cent. ad valorem, with a differential of one-eighth of 1 cent on sugars above 16 Dutch standard and an additional one-tenth on sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty. It continues the Hawaiian treaty admitting sugars from the Sandwich Islands free of duty, and places a duty of 2 cents a gallon on molasses. The schedule is in effect January 1, 1895, and the bounty is continued up to that date.

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Stewart was absent and not paired. Perkins was present, but is not recorded as either voting or paired. The Democratic line was drawn on the duty on sugar candy from 30 to 35 per cent, and making the duty on saccharine 25 per cent, were agreed to. This completed the sugar schedule and the Senate went into executive session.

MOVING ON BULL HILL.

Armed Deputies Advance on the Cripple Creek Strikers.

Every hour adds to the gravity of the situation at Cripple Creek, and a dispatch says, a terrible conflict is impending. Under Sheriff Mullins and Company Commissioner Boynton are in charge of the army of 1,200 armed deputies camped within sight of Bull Hill. Mullins declares it is his intention to storm Bull Hill regardless of consequences. Commissioner Boynton is even more emphatic. He declares that Gov. Waite has ordered the army of 1,200 armed deputies to take possession of the law. There were men on Bull Hill guilty of grave crimes for whose arrest they had warrants. These men would be arrested at all hazards. He allowed that in doing this many lives would be placed in jeopardy. Nevertheless, the county had gone to great expense in making a great force to vindicate the law, and this is not the time for hesitation.

This declaration is called out by the fact that Gov. Waite has instructed General Brooks to use the troops to prevent wholesale arrests of strikers. He says that Sheriff Bowers may pass through the lines to serve papers, but can not take a posse with him. The situation is extremely critical.

Brick Skirmish at Shelbyville.

A special from Shelbyville, Ind., says: "About 1 o'clock this morning several drunken men approached the picket line around the ninety militiamen stationed at Farmersburg and taunted the guards. One man attempted to pass through the line and was brought to a halt. The intruder hurled a brick at the guard and the latter opened fire. This was the signal for a general fusillade of stones and firing by the guards. Forty or fifty shots were fired in quick succession. Colonel Ebel of Terre Haute, in command of the three companies, called to arms all his men, but they were unable to run down the attacking party, not one being found. The firing caused great excitement. A general alarm was sounded, and Companies D of Washington, A of Indianapolis, and the Second Regiment of Independence, under Col. Rose, were ordered to Farmersburg on the double-quick."

Relief.
The St. Louis carpenters have won their strike.

NEWS OF THE STRIKE.

Gov. McKinley Orders Soldiers to Take Possession of Bridgeport, Ohio.

New Philadelphia, Ohio.—Company M, of the Seventeenth Infantry, was ordered back to the army. Sheriff Adams was appealed to, and at 9 o'clock read the riot act from the pilot of an engine. The responsible citizens dispersed, but about 200 miners and millmen congregated in groups to prevent the train from leaving. Section-men went down the track five miles and found ties, bridge timbers and rocks on the track, and a terrible burning. The track was cleared, and the fire extinguished without interference. The car containing the soldiers was fired into.

Martin's Ferry.—An unsuccessful effort was made to run two coal trains on the Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling Railroad, after a week's tie-up. They were placed on the track, dynamite was used, a revolver fired, and knives exhibited. Four deputy marshals and two reporters were on the train. Their lives, together with those of the trainmen, were threatened if the train was not run back, and this was done. The mob, including women, increased from 50 to 400 in ten minutes. The bridge at Whisky Run was burned, and troops have been ordered to the field.

Columbus, Ohio.—Sheriff Scott, of Belmont County, telegraphed Governor McKinley that the miners at Wheeling Creek burned a bridge on the Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling Railroad, and that about five hundred men were in the mob and were still threatening lives and property. The Governor ordered Adjutant General Howe, now in Guernsey County, with troops, to send some of the military in his command to Belmont County. The Governor also wired Howe that if more troops were needed he would call out the Fifth Regiment at Cleveland.

John L. Gehr Arrested.
Peoria, Ill.—John L. Gehr, leader of the striking miners in the attack on the Little mine Wednesday, was arrested at his home at Edwards station. Gehr is District President of the Mineworkers' Union. He was taken to Pekin on the first trip. He insists that he did all he could to prevent the men from attacking the mine, but admits that he went with them anyhow. The Sheriff's posse is still under arms and expect to be ordered to Collier's mine to serve a number of warrants there. The local militia is also still under orders.

Threw Stones at the Pickets.

Sullivan, Ind.—Last night at the military camp was one of tumult. Numerous assaults with stones were made upon the picket-lines, and as a result the cry, "Corporal of the guard!" rang through the camp often, and was followed by a volley of stones in the direction from which the stones came. So far as known, however, no damage was done, though there was fear that the miners might, as they threatened, hurl dynamite at the soldiers. Toward morning an effort was made to burn the tracks-work of the Evansville and Terre Haute Road near here, but the incendiaries were driven away by the guards.

Try to Wreck a Train.

Uniontown, Pa.—Near Evans station on the Baltimore & Ohio railway a desperate effort was made at train wrecking. A young man, walking along the track discovered part of a frog lightly clamped to a rail and other material piled on the track in such shape that trains approaching from either direction would certainly be thrown from the rails. The obstruction was removed.

The Up the Freight Yards.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Striking miners at Benwood, below this city, created a blockade in the freight yards. They have tied up all the coal in the Baltimore and Ohio yards. About 200 men are encamped at Benwood Junction with the firm determination of preventing coal from moving.

FIFTY THOUSAND IN LINE.

A Great Turnout of the G. A. R. at Pittsburgh Next September.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is to be held in Pittsburgh next September will be more successful, according to present indications, than the most sanguine friends of the city for the annual muster place had anticipated. Estimating the number of men to be present, it is thought that the city is considered certain that over 50,000 comrades will parade on Tuesday, Sept. 11. It is believed that Pennsylvania will have fully as many in line, 15,000, as there were in the great parade in Washington two years before. Ohio had 10,000 in line at that time, but it is not likely, unless the returns are defective, that Ohio will turn out more than 7,000, although Pittsburgh is so close to its border line. New York, it is thought, will turn out 2,500 strong. The Allegheny County posts will have 5,000 alone in one column.

Free quarters have already been assigned to 11,000 comrades, most of them coming from far distant points, although it is not likely that more than before the time for the encampment to meet. There will be 2,000 mounted men in the procession, which will, it is judged, take eight hours to pass a given point. The decorations and illuminations by night, will be upon a scale of magnificence never before seen in Western Pennsylvania. Letters received by the Committee on Reunions indicate that there will be a remarkable gathering of former Pennsylvanians, who after they came back from the war went West to seek their fortunes, and who became farmers on government lands as homesteaders in Dakota, Washington, Nebraska, Missouri, and other Western States and Territories, as some of them were at that time. A large number of veterans originally from Maryland and West Virginia, who left their States in the same way, will attend the encampment.

Telegraphic Clitics.

SEVENTEEN-YEAR locusts have appeared in Maryland.
MORGAN WHITE was executed at Columbia, S. C., for murder.
JOHN WILSON, 13 years old, was drowned while bathing at Anderson, Ind.
THE Negro National Democratic League will meet at Indianapolis on August 2.
FRANK PARMATIE has been sued at Omaha, Neb., for \$50,000 damages for breach of promise.

1880. 1894.
FOURTEEN YEARS' TRADE.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE

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Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
Stoves and Ranges,
Crockery and Glassware,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.,

Will be filled with Purest and Best Goods

HAY, OATS AND FEED, WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER,
EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

PIONEER STORE

SALLING, HANSON & CO.,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:15 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Irwin, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.
DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Hendry, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. White, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 6:30 p.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m.
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father R. Weber, Regular services the last Sunday in each month.
GRAYLING LODGE, No. 255, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.
A. TAYLOR, Secretary.
MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
W. WOODBURY, Post Com.
A. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 3rd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
Isabel Jones, President.
REBECCA WIGG, Sec.
GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.
GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127—Meets every Tuesday evening.
C. O. McCULLOUGH, N. G.
W. BLANCHARD, Sec.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 114—Meets alternate Friday evenings.
W. McCULLOUGH, C. P.
S. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.
CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening.
G. S. DYER, Com.
T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STARS, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.
MARY L. STALEY, W. M.
ADA M. GROUT, Sec.
PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month.
MARIUS HANSON, C. G.
J. HARTWICK, K. of R. and S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.
G. W. SMITH, C. R.
T. NARRIN, R. S.
WAGNER CAMP, S. O. F., No. 143—Meets first and third Saturday of each month.
L. J. FARRISON, Captain.
ER. BELL, 1st Sergeant.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.
SARAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com.
EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper.
LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. of W.—Meets in regular session every Monday evening.
GEO. H. BONNELL, Counsel Com.
HARRY EVANS, Clerk.

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GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK,
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A general banking business transacted. Loans bought and sold. Foreign exchange. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections a specialty.
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Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of the Bank.
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Collections, conveying, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Franklin Avenue, opposite the Court House.
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STABLE,
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One block north of Finn's main.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

There is much tenderness in this seemingly cruel world—but the butcher rarely finds it.

The English language is the only tongue in which it is proper to declare that one is enjoying very poor health.

Undertaker will soon be an obsolete word. What was once known as an undertaker is now a "funeral director."

Five bandits robbed a Texas bank of \$2,500 the other day. Can William Dalton prove an alibi? Where was he?

A good sewing machine is supposed to do the work of twelve women. First thing you know it will be wanting to vote.

Miss Pollard has decided to elevate journalism instead of the stage. Sympathy may now be placed where it justly belongs.

They say that money does not bring happiness. This is an experiment, however, which every one wishes to try for himself.

See what a life the gods have given us, set round with pain and pleasure! It is too strange for sorrow, it is too strange for joy!

A man who ran away from Denver recently was engaged to six women. Strange as it may appear, Lillian Russell was not one of them, either.

Ohio stands at the head in having the greatest number of divorced men and women—a fact which rather takes the sting out of the sneers at Chicago divorcees.

A Michigan inventor has patented a bicycle made of corn husk pulp, but the manufacturers of the leading machines will probably contend that it doesn't amount to shucks.

Everyone thinks that others around him might make his work easier for him. The thought that he might make the work easier for others never enters his head.

The "double" and "triple Uncle Tom" companies must look to their laurels. "Hamlet" was presented in Chicago the other night with nine melancholy Danes in the cast.

Here is a somewhat paradoxical remark found in a recent historical work: "Rain fell heavily all day long on the battle-field." By nightfall ten thousand men had bitten the dust.

A devoted Boston woman who was recently sick unto death was revived by a street band playing "Ta-ra-ra." Had the music been that of Wagner the lady would have died happy, no doubt.

In a rare moment of good sense the Queen conferred a baronetcy on a man who has done something good in the world. Sir Isaac Pitman will be no bigger for his prefix, but a title for once has been worthily bestowed.

The authorities of a Rhode Island town are after a man whose saloon stands in three towns and two States, but as all the liquor in Massachusetts while only the consumer is in Rhode Island there is not likely to be any serious action taken.

A correspondent writes to a St. Louis newspaper inquiring whether it is lawful to throw into the street the grass cut from yards. The inquirer evidently mixed things up. What he meant to ask was whether it was lawful to throw into the yard grass cut from the streets.

Circumstantial evidence has added another to its long list of suffering victims. A prisoner serving a life sentence for the murder of a man some years ago is soon to be liberated because the man he was found guilty of murdering is alive and well and has only found out that he had been "murdered." Judges, juries, and witnesses should be more careful in sifting circumstantial evidence and less eager to give confessed murderers the benefit of legal technicalities.

It is stated that an American committee has been engaged for five years in preparing a memorial to the post Keats, and that "the details have been kept absolutely secret even in the United States." This is overstraining the matter a little. Contributions were freely requested in Chicago, as elsewhere, and there was no secrecy about it. Why should there have been? Keats, like Browning, is far more read and appreciated in this country than in England, and it was perfectly natural that the memorial should be placed where it was most appropriate—in his own country, which failed to understand him.

About once a month some Canadian patriot gets drunk, and finds it necessary to work off his enthusiasm by tearing down the flag over a United States consulate. It would be interesting to know what ingredients in Canadian whisky produce this state of mind. Old sea-faring men are wont to couple rum and true religion as the two great requisites for a virtuous and happy life, but the connection between malt whisky and aggressive patriotism is not at all clear. The Canadian war depart-

ment—if there is such an institution—might do worse than investigate the phenomenon. The last flag-tearing episode at St. Thomas was the work of members of the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto. It may be remembered that the organization distinguished itself at the time of the Fenian raids by running forty miles from a red cow which the shivering sentry mistook for the invading Irish host. If these timorous militiamen can be rendered bellicose and bloodthirsty by allopathic doses of whisky Lord Aberdeen ought to quarter them in a distillery. The results to be attained would justify the expense incurred.

Much senseless prejudice has been aroused against a certain New York society which protects little children from cruelty, but some of the recent developments indicate that it is at least a blessing to some babies. It appears that when a poor mother is neglectful of her babe the fact is made public, but the society officers complain that their work among the rich is never made known. For instance, how many New Yorkers heard of the case of a society woman who was in the habit of tying her babe to the chain which controlled her pug dog, until the society put an end to the arrangement? Nor does anyone hear of the society's efforts to put an end to the traffic in various patented devices used by well-to-do mothers and which are designed to help a baby to jump or to walk. The devices are sold because too many mothers in New York are only too glad to get rid of their babies and yet will not pay for a competent nurse. One patented tool was meant to strap a baby in its bed and to prevent it from kicking the clothes off by binding the legs together. Another contrivance was meant to keep a baby's mouth open by force.

One result of the coal miners' strike is likely to be the greater use of liquid fuel in the industries in which heat forms an important factor. Owing to the abundance and cheapness of coal, comparatively little attention has been given to the possibilities of petroleum, tar and oils of other kinds as fuels. Since Mr. McBride's followers laid down their picks, however, large users of fuel have been investigating, and the discovery has been made that liquid fuel is not only better than coal or oil, but is cheaper than coal or oil. In this country the experiments with oil have been few and not altogether satisfactory. But in Europe the results have been highly profitable. On the Caspian Sea all the steamships use liquid fuel, the saving over coal being estimated at \$5 a mile for the larger vessels. English railways have also used oil with success, and in Russia petroleum is gradually superseding other fuels. Considering the low price of crude petroleum in this country and the inexhaustible supply available, it will be singular if that combustible shall not soon come into favor as a fuel. Its small bulk, perfect combustion and economy in the matter of freemen certainly entitle it to a trial. Another advantage is the fact that when properly burned it is absolutely smokeless.

CHICAGO HERALD: In Massachusetts, where the abolition of the death penalty is under consideration, the case of Frendgast is being cited against the advocates of capital punishment. It is argued, with reason, that Mayor Harrison's murderer, if he had been sentenced to life imprisonment, would have been taken to the penitentiary without any more ado, and society would have been rid forever of a dangerous criminal; whereas, having been condemned to death, all sorts of influences have been set to work to save him, and he may go free altogether. It must be admitted that this line of argument is a strong one. Aside from the moral right of society to inflict the death penalty, it is pretty certain that capital punishment does not exercise much influence in preventing murders. A death sentence arouses all the maudlin sentiment in the community, and hysterical philanthropists work night and day to save the neck of the condemned man. A sentence of life imprisonment evokes no such sympathy, and in nineteen cases out of twenty the criminal accepts his fate, thankful that it is no worse. If capital sentences were always executed, the infliction of the death penalty would prove a powerful deterrent. As for one in ten is executed, however, it is a question whether it would not be better to do away with the system altogether and rely upon life imprisonment, which is pretty sure to be enforced in every case.

Legal Brevity and Wit.
A refreshing sample of brevity by bench and bar occurs in a case where the great Erskine appeared for the plaintiff, who sought to recover ten guineas lent to him by his lady love before they parted to meet in court. Erskine began by remarking that when love was over, the laconic style of letter-writing was most fitting. He then read the following letter from the defendant: "Sir: When convenient you shall have your ten guineas. I despise you. CATHERINE KEELING." Said Erskine: "I shall prove the handwriting, and 'that is my case.' Asked Beacroft, counsel for the defense: "Is that all?" "Aye," quoth Erskine. "Then I despise you," said Beacroft; and Mr. Justice Buller consulted the plaintiff. After this, one does not much marvel at this judge's notion of Paradise: "Playing whist all night, and trying not to lose all day." Those, by the way, were the days of short opinions as well as of short speeches. Taunton would sometimes advise: "The question is worth trying." Erskine once wrote: "The action will lie if the witnesses do."

TRYING TO STARVE EACH OTHER OUT.



Why do not these two citizens display less stubbornness and more common sense?—Chicago Record.

CAUSE OF THE STRIKE

COAL-MINERS SAY IT IS STARVATION WAGES.

The Desire of the United Mine-Workers of America to Enforce General Instead of Local or District Settlements Precipitated the Trouble.

A Momentous Contest.

The great bituminous coal strike has reached the eighth week of its existence. It is the most momentous contest ever fought in this country between the forces of labor and capital. Fully 175,000 miners are affected, and these are scattered over the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, and Indian Territory and New Mexico. The strike has now reached the stage where vast business interests are crippled. The service of many railroads is paralyzed, the wheels of many mills are motionless, ships tug idly at their anchors, unable for want of coal to continue their voyages, and in some cities the supply of water and electric light is shut off. In Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama and Pennsylvania bloodshed has been rife and violence still impends; the militia of five States are in service, and in others are held in readiness to suppress riot and protect life; fatalities, unfortunately, have been numerous, especially in the coke regions of Pennsylvania, and only a pretext is awaited in other States to precipitate more violence and bloodshed.

Among the miners and those dependent on them there is much suffering, thousands being on the verge of starvation. Especially is this so in Alabama where the coal fields, in no fit condition to operate, and where the houses at the present time are a necessity.

Miserable Condition of the Miners.

The cause of the strike which has resulted in such widespread stagnation of business is twofold. The first, of course, is the low wage paid in the bituminous coal fields. No other class of workers than the bituminous coal miners have been so harshly treated, so cruelly imposed upon, so wronged, so miserably. As a rule the cost of mining bituminous coal is from 61 to 66 cents a ton, of which the miner receives from 40 to 45 cents. Out of this miserable sum he must pay a helper and he is "docked" for slate and dust, the latter being deducted from the weight. His loss of wage on the latter account depends on the honesty of his employer, or rather of his employer's superintendent. At the ordinary mine great injustice and wrong are complained of on this account. The miner also usually rents his cottage, or hut, from the mine-owners, and pays a corporation, and the cost of this rent is often exorbitant. The company also sharpens his tools for him at a generous price and sells him his food, clothes and blasting powder, charging on the average 25 per cent. more than the prices charged at the neighborhood stores kept by private persons. In this the company is constantly receiving back or hold-back on the store and rent accounts of its men nearly all the wages that have been earned during the month.

Starvation Wages.

The average daily earning of a miner is less than 30 cents, and to add to his burden on the home he is obliged to his employment is irregular. Scant as the miners' wage has been, serious reductions have been made since the end of last summer. First there was a cut of 5 cents a ton, and then in some mines of 10 cents. What this means for the miner is easily seen. In the Pocahontas region of West Virginia the men were receiving only 37 cents a ton in 1890. Assuming that the average wage was 45 cents a ton, the last cut brought it down to 35 cents. This is a reduction of 10 cents, or 20 per cent. a day, which with irregular employment, "dockage," and the inordinate prices charged by the company stores brought the miners' wages to the starvation point.

While this cut in wages was in effect in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, general and southern Illinois and parts of Kentucky and Tennessee reductions in other fields were threatened so as to make wages correspond.

Another Cause of the Strike.

The second cause of the strike was the desire of the United Mine-Workers of America to enforce general instead of local or district settlements. A general settlement would mean protection to the miners, to the operators and the public during the time covered by the settlement. Local or district settlements were a source of considerable annoyance and loss to both operators and miners, for, while some operators and miners were bound by agreement, others were not so bound, and thus a guerrilla warfare was waged on the trade. This is well illustrated in the operation of the last few years. In 1884, under the old arrangement, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, part of West Virginia and Northern Illinois were recognized as a coal district, and this field was covered by a settlement at the time. The next year the Northern Illinois operators withdrew from the interstate convention, assigning as a reason for their action their inability to pay the price agreed upon by the operators and miners jointly in the interstate conference, because of the low prices prevailing in Central and Southern Illinois, which were not a part of the convention and were not bound in its agreements. In 1889 the Indiana operators withdrew from the interstate movement, assigning as a reason their inability to maintain prices because of the low prices prevailing in Illinois. That practically ended the interstate arrangement. In 1890 and 1891 Ohio and Pennsylvania

were together, but in 1892 they separated.

The present aim of the miners is, thus, to enforce an increase of wages and to effect a general agreement among all the operators who compete in the same market. The object is one that necessarily commands itself and one, too, which the bulk of the operators regard as just and desirable. But there are operators who refuse to bind themselves and these have been the cause of the failure of the convention held in Cleveland between the miners and the well-disposed operators.

The present condition of affairs in some of the mining regions is critical in the extreme. Armed deputies and strike agents are everywhere, one another, and with the memories of past scenes of bloodshed between them, but little is wanting to precipitate other battles, more bloody and fatal than any which have preceded the strike. Suffering and want have made the miners desperate, and the difficulty is settled within a short time both sides will perhaps have grave reasons for regret. The summary of the press dispatches which we have given from week to week, furnish a fairly complete view of the situation.

MOBS IN CONTROL.

Thousands of Men Break Into the Mines, Portals, Tube Works Plant.

Never has McKeesport, Pa., witnessed such scenes of defiance of law and disregard of authority as at the time of the coal strike. The mob, to cope with the law-breakers to the extent of repressing lawlessness as were enacted Tuesday and Tuesday night. At midnight the strikers were practically in command of the situation. A dispatch says: "The trouble grows out of the strike at the National Tube Works and the strikers have since midnight outwitted the police, broken into the millyards, and are making systematic tours of the works and their surroundings, of which they now have full control. The plant remains in two departments Tuesday and about twenty-five men went to work. The news quickly spread and by noon a mob of nearly 10,000 had assembled at the gates awaiting the appearance of the workmen. Most of the men remained in the millyards, but a few attempted to go to their homes and were caught by the mob and terribly beaten. They were finally rescued, however, by the police and taken back into the millyards. The mob then dispersed in part, but toward evening returned to the millyards, and probably 5,000 men were massed in front of the entrance on Fourth avenue and it was said fully three-fourths of the number were foreigners. They were disappointed. At 6 o'clock the day turn did not come out and the night turn did not enter. There was a great load of provisions taken into the mill by the company. The mob surged around the entrance until 7 o'clock in the evening, when a rush was made and they broke into the yards. The men were terribly frightened, and it was every man for himself. Hundreds of the mob were equipped with clubs or weapons of some description, and they began a wild chase and pursuit of the workmen inside. Several workers took to the river and the mob followed them, and some were pursued by crowds of strikers, and finally were chased off into the darkness toward Duquesne. The strikers were in complete possession of the place. They ranged over the grounds, and finally routed the hidden workmen. The mob then returned to the mill for freedom, but were out of work and surrounded. With no compunction the mob set upon these men in swarms and beat them shockingly. In the crush to get at the prostrate men one fellow was badly smashed. It was the home-stead fight over again, with variations.

UNDER THE MUZZLES OF RIFLES.

Miners at Clark's Station Stop a Train While the Soldiers Look On.

Washington, Ind.—At dusk this evening freight No. 93, consisting of cars loaded with coal, was held up at Clark's station under the guns of the rifles of two companies of militia and a Gatling gun, and the miners refused to allow the train to proceed. The troops could do nothing, because no official was present to give them authority. The miners then left this and went there to get the train. The train was held up for nearly a year, or since his mother died. He had been a resident of Jonesville for thirty-five years.

CONFIDENCE SHARKS WORKED A CARLOAD OF IMMIGRANTS ON THE CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY ON THE "SHORT CHANGE" RACKET.

Between Flint and Swartz Creek, after gathering about \$200 jumped the train before the bold game was discovered.

JOHN SCOTT, a bachelor 59 years old, hanged himself in the barn of Daniel Van Dusen, near Bay City, Mich., on Monday night. He had been despondent for nearly a year, or since his mother died. He had been a resident of Jonesville for thirty-five years.

MASTER WIRT'S MCLAREN, of Lima, is the proud owner of a high-toned hen. Nearly six weeks ago one fine morning madam hen flew to the mill tree and there to the four-gabled roof of the farmhouse, where in a niche into which the spring winds had blown some leaves and twigs, she laid her first egg. Every day thereafter she made the same tollsome journey till the other day, when by the aid of a long ladder a man, woman, small boy and market basket, madam hen and seventeen lively chicks were deposited in a very ordinary looking chicken coop on terra firma, much to her evident satisfaction.

HARD TIMES HAVE PARALYZED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC OF BAY CITY UP TO DATE.

Eighty-one saloonists have taken out licenses, and paid in \$24,500, against 139 saloons and \$49,615 last year.

The salt block and sawmill of Dolson, Chapin & Co., at Bay City, built in 1864, are being run down to make room for a new lumber sorting yard. There is no money in salt and the business in the Saginaw valley is on the wane. In some instances coal is being used for the manufacture of the article at blocks where there is no sawmill to furnish shingles.

FORTY tons of soft coal is being taken out of the Corinna mines a day. All the miners have returned to work at an advance of ten cents per ton over their former wages. Contracts have been secured by the owners of the mine that will insure employment for the men all the summer.

PRESIDENT BUMP, of the old Second National Bank, of Bay City, now places the shortage of Charles B. McCloy, the missing bookkeeper and collection clerk, at \$6,100, and says the bank is in a pretty bad way. McCloy had operated through certificates of deposit. His whereabouts are unknown. He was seen to take a New York train in Detroit.

ELKIN FARMER, 1149 Park avenue, New York City, retired from business, has dropped \$1,000 to two clever swindlers, "Dudley & Spaulding," on mining stock boom scheme. The police of New York and Chicago are at work on the case.

The Dubuque & Wisconsin Bridge Company was organized at Dubuque, Iowa. The object is to construct a high bridge from Eagle Point to the Wisconsin shore.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Live Stock Insurance Almost a Thing of the Past—Health Officers to Meet in Lansing—Disbonest Financial Secretary Disrupts a Lodge.

Live Stock Insurance Declines.

Live stock insurance in Michigan is a failure. Several years ago there were several companies of this class in the State, but one by one they have declined away until now only two remain, and these are weak and comparatively. Theron F. Giddings, Commissioner of Insurance, announced that he would refuse, because of its unsatisfactory condition, to renew the license of the Central Michigan Live Stock Insurance Company, of Detroit, and that he would in a few days apply to the proper court for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the affairs of the Farmers and Horsemen's Live Stock Insurance Company, of Ypsilanti, which has also, in his opinion, been a failure.

JOHN OLSEN's boat capsized at Grand Rapids, and he was drowned in the presence of companions. DAVID STEVER, a pioneer resident of Ogden, and for many years its Supervisor, died Sunday, aged 76. JAMES D. LANE, for forty years a resident of Adrian, fell dead in his washroom. He was 73 years old.

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In the election for school trustees at Kalamazoo, S. D. Gage and Mrs. Emma Pollard defeated Frank B. Lay and William L. Brownell by about 600 majority.

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ROCKMASON is trying to raise a company for celery raising.

INGHAM COUNTY Populists declared against fusion with the old parties.

A PORTAGE LAKE man has lost nine horses one after the other from glanders.

JACKSON laundrymen have organized against the ruinous competition of Chinese.

A CERTAIN Flint business man is sure on no less than twelve saloon bonds.

A SOCIETY for the prevention of cruelty to animals has been organized at Ann Arbor.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be sent by mail to the editor, and not by express, unless the sender is a subscriber. Write only on one side of the paper. Be concise and to the point. Give names and addresses. Do not expect to get your letters back. Do not send anything but what you can spare. Do not send anything but what you can spare.

It is better to fail in trying to do good than not to try.

CAN it be possible that Lillian Russell has not yet signed a new husband?

The man who can hold his temper can always hold the reins on his enemies.

Only enough, when a man contracts bad habits, he doesn't make his bad habits any less.

Why is a man never knocked down against his will? Because it is impossible to fall unless inclined.

COLONEL INGERSOLL wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has not the slightest objection to being saved.

True liberty consists in the privilege of enjoying our own rights—not in the destruction of the rights of others.

The farmers whose farms fell into the river near Quebec probably had been complaining that the spring was too dry.

A New York girl threw her arms around a man's neck and hugged him until the police interfered. He was a burglar.

We never hear that a singer is to sing a song "by request" that we do not feel that we would like to ask him to prove it.

If your neighbor's hens are troublesome, and steal across the way, don't let your angry passions rise; fix a place for 'em to lay!

The wine which a French chemist makes out of potatoes is probably the beverage served with the 50-cent table d'hôte dinner.

The King Mountains and the Mountains of the Moon, which are found on most of the maps of Africa, are said to have no existence.

It is said that photographs have been taken 500 feet under water, but it will be generally agreed that many photographs should be taken deeper than that.

THAT Chicago young woman who married a convict in the Joliet prison will at least have the satisfaction of knowing exactly where her husband is every night.

It was an old Roman custom that a bride must prepare at least a part of the wedding feast with her own hands. Fortunately the custom is no longer observed.

An extra life-saving crew is soon to be stationed at the mouth of the Chicago River, and a question naturally arises, Who will save their lives in that unhealthy place?

Of course the Queen's Own was drunk when it hauled down the American flag in front of the Consul's office at St. Thomas. The Queen's Own has to be drunk to do anything.

In Sweden there is a copper mine which has been worked without interruption for 800 years, but the police statistics of this country show that the "copper" mines in Ireland have a greater output.

INDICTMENTS for horse-stealing have been found against thirty well-known citizens of Oklahoma, and they are being arrested. Twenty years ago they would have been hanging on the trees of the neighborhood.

THAT Dalton gang which was recently "cleaned out" has again put in an appearance and made it decidedly interesting for some of the frontier officials. The traditional frontier hold on life is no stronger than that of this same band of freebooters.

ONE would never think of the largest city in the world as having any connection with agriculture except as forming a market for such products, yet recent agricultural returns state that London has under crops 15,000 acres exclusive of nursery gardens, and that there are practically within sound of Bow Bells 3,200 pigs, 5,500 sheep and nearly 8,000 head of cattle.

A CROWD of Washington newsmen have thought the millennium had come the other day when a portly, red-faced gentleman called them around him on the street corner and began presenting them with diamonds. It developed that their mysterious benefactor was a Washington brewer who had suddenly gone insane. He squandered about eleven hundred dollars in this strange sort of philanthropy before his relatives captured him.

A NOVEL way of hatching dollars is being tried by the faithful of a certain Eastern church society. In a moment of enthusiasm more money was wickedly peddled toward the building of a new church than seemed likely to be forthcoming. To some one there occurred the idea of raising "broilers" for the summer market. In a few days enough hens had been collected to start the venture, and the friendly visitors of the society now make daily visits to

their chicken districts to see what their prospects are for realizing a thousand "broilers," which they hope to sell at one dollar or one dollar and a half a pair.

A GLANCE at the map of Labrador shows the inquirer that of that great region, two and one-half times as big as Great Britain and Ireland, almost nothing is known. But light is breaking at last. A. P. Low, of the Canadian Geological Survey, has just reported his journey through it from south to north, and will in another season, if no accident befall him this summer, tell what he finds on a tour through the vast peninsula from east to west.

ATOHSON GLOBE: None of the streams in this section seem to be named appropriately. No deer are ever seen on Deer Creek; nothing but water flows in Whisky Creek; Brewery Creek is a holy place where colored sinners are baptized; there is nothing white on White Clay Creek; people who live along Sugar Creek get the ague; more hazelnuts than anything else grow along Walnut Creek; Independence Creek depends on other creeks for its volume of water, and, worse still, the Missouri River is said to be entirely in Kansas.

The new large and flowing neckties now worn by women may be beautiful, but they have their disadvantages, as was proven by an accident that occurred in Louisville, Ky., the other day. A young woman, with an extra large bow, whose flowing ends reached almost to her feet, was walking briskly on the street. A gust of wind tossed the ends of the tie in the air. As the young woman passed an awning-post, the wind suddenly wrapped the ends around the iron post. A sudden jerk as the ribbon tightened nearly threw the girl off her feet. Several men rushed gallantly to her rescue and untangled the silk from the post. Upon finding herself free she thanked her rescuers with many blushes and continued on her way.

NOTHING could be more mortifying to members of the newspaper profession than the news which comes from Oklahoma City of a street duel between two editors of that place. The journalists of the East have looked to the molders of public opinion in Oklahoma and Arizona to maintain the reputation of the craft for rapid and accurate shooting. Yet according to the published accounts of the affray the Oklahoma City men dodged around the street for ten minutes and emptied their revolvers at each other without any result except the wounding of a Chinaman and the breaking of several windows. We should have an immediate explanation of this disgraceful affair. Possibly the editors were intoxicated, which would in a measure excuse their bad marksmanship. But if not—if they were sober and in good fighting trim—they owe it to themselves and to their humiliated contemporaries to have the fight out, even if they have to resort to iron sidesticks and roller molds to uphold the reputation of the profession for feats of broil and battle.

UP to within a few years ago the life insurance companies—some of them, at least—made a practice of contesting nearly every death claim for any considerable amount in which there was the slightest pretext for withholding payment. All sorts of petty legal devices were resorted to in the hope of deferring if not evading payment. The dead were slandered and the living were made wretched by this plan of campaign. Finally the companies discovered that they were killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. Men refused to take out policies because of their fear that payment could not be secured without a legal fight, and policyholders stopped paying premiums and allowed their policies to lapse for the same reason. That brought the companies to their senses and it is now very rarely that a death claim is contested. It seems, however, that some of the accident companies, which are of comparatively recent date, have not yet learned this lesson. They have adopted the same quibbling, dilatory, litigious policy that made trouble for the life companies. They contest the most equitable claims on technical grounds, and they are falling into the same disastrous trap which proved disastrous to their predecessors. It may take some little time for them to realize their mistake, but sooner or later they will discover that obtaining money under false pretenses is not a profitable business in the end for insurance companies or anybody else.

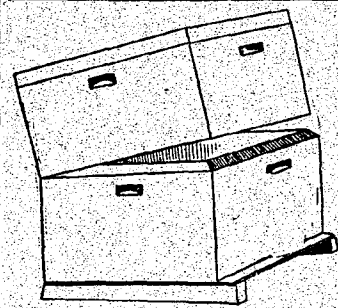
Bleeding from the Nose. It sometimes happens that great annoyance is caused by this occurrence. The following remedies are given by reliable authority as efficacious. Place a cloth wet in cold or ice water on the forehead and over the nose. Hold the head nearly erect, pour cold water down the back, hold the nostril from which the blood flows with the finger, and hold the hand of the same side from which the blood comes, above the head, inject or snuff into the nose ice-cold water or alum water, or try snuffing up the nose a few drops of tincture of saffron in a little water. In severe cases keep the patient at rest in a cool room and under the care of a competent physician. Bleeding from the nose occurs much more frequently in children than in adults, and is doubtless often beneficial, relieving fullness of the head. Leave it to flow for a while. Keep the clothing around the neck loose, the sleeping apartment well ventilated, and the child well nourished and warmly clad.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

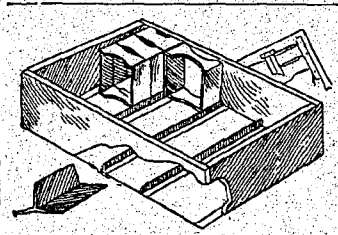
How to Construct a Convenient Bee Hive—Summer Care of Horses—A Garden Marker—Serviceable Chicken Coop—Farm and Household Notes.

The Simplicity Langstroth Hive.
Some twenty years ago I owned my first colony of bees. I was then attacked with a severe spell of the bee fever, which left my mind fertile for invention. My first swarm was placed in a Buckeye hive. Imagine me hauling the entire inside of this hive out, bees and all, every day or two to see whether my bees were doing well, or perhaps to obtain a glimpse of her majesty, the queen. My improvements consisted in constructing a hive with a double deck. My frames instead of resting on a monster moth trap for a foundation, as the frame of the Buckeye hive, slid into my hive upon strips nailed on the sides of the hive a proper distance from the bottom board. The upper story was separated from the lower story or brood chamber by an inch board with holes in it, for the bees to pass through. The honey boxes were much like a cigar box in form.



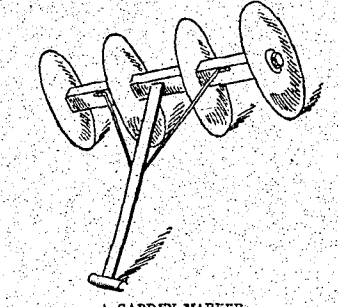
SERVICEABLE CHICKEN COOP.

This hive being an infringement upon many other hives, I failed to get a patent. From reading, observing and experimenting for twenty years, I believe that the beginner who does not adopt what is known as the Simplicity Langstroth hive makes a grave mistake. This hive is too well known to require more than a brief description. It may be constructed by making the hive like a box, by rabbeting the corners, or by dovetailing them, the latter way being preferable. Lumber should be seasoned, dressed on both sides and 1 in. thick. The hive with its brood frames is my favorite; many prefer 10 frames. The 8-frame hive when put together is 20 in. long and 13 1/2 in. wide outside measure. The depth is 9 in. Hand-holes are made in the ends an inch from the top. The ends are rabbeted inside at the top clear across to the depth



of 1 in. and far enough back to receive the top bar of the frames, which are 19 in. long. The Langstroth frame outside measure is 17 1/2 by 9 in. The top of the hive is level, allowing the Moore case, or the famous T. Super, to be placed on the top. The cover is a board, a little larger than the top of the hive, cleated to keep it from warping. The bottom board is the width of the hive and 2 in. longer. This board with cleats 2 in. wide nailed on each end forms an excellent base for the hive to set on. The 2 in. extra forms the alighting board. When using this hive for comb honey, I use the breakpoint honey board. No beehive made contains more points of interest.—J. E. Michael, in Farm and Home.

A Garden Marker.
The vegetable garden, and in fact all growing crops, should at all times be laid out with a system. To a successful gardener, every break in the straightness of a row of growing crops, especially garden crops, is of-



fensive to the eye. The out shows a marker that may be easily made by any gardener of ingenuity. Take one inch boards, cut to a circle and bevel the edges. The wheels revolve on an iron rod, and are held at the desired distance by pieces of 1/4 inch scantling, through the center of each, lengthwise, is bored a hole of corresponding size. A handle fastened to the centerpiece and braced by iron rods completes the tool.

Keeping Hillside in Sod.
On tillable, hillside land there is usually a heavy loss every time the land is newly plowed, as the rain or even a moderate shower is not absorbed as fast as it falls, but by its own gravity rushes down the hillside carrying with it much of the surface soil, and if the soil be soft, often deep gullies are formed. If such slopes were well seeded to timothy or clover, but little injury would result, and if properly managed a timothy sod may be kept in good condition on hillside pasture land for many years. Usually the soil in such places is naturally thin, hence previous to plowing apply fertilizer in some form, preferably well rotted barnyard manure. This will keep the timothy in good health for many years. Should any portion become thin, let

the whole grow to a height of six or eight inches, when either commercial fertilizers or well rotted manure can be applied to the thin portions. Thus guarded, even heavy rains will not carry much fertility away, but cause it to lodge against and become absorbed by the growing plants. Hillside should never be pastured very closely.

Dry Goods Box Chicken Coop.
The illustration herewith shows how dry goods boxes have, for a number of seasons, been adopted by a correspondent of the American Agriculturist for use as chicken



coops. The box is placed in its natural position, one side being made higher by a single board. This provides for a sloping roof, the central portion of which is hinged as a door to give access to the interior of the coop. The space left open at the end is slatted to keep out intruders, and to give good ventilation to the coops in warm weather.

Summer Care of Horses.
There are several things which a horse needs in abundance in order to maintain perfect condition. Among them are air, light, exercise, pure water, and the right kinds of food. Let him lack for any one of these, and he will not long remain at his very best. During the busy season it sometimes happens that a farmer finds it almost impossible not to overwork his horses a little. This is to be avoided if possible, but, if not, as soon as the opportunity comes pull off their shoes and turn them out for a fortnight's run upon good grass. Keep him comfortable by providing good shelter where he may hide from the sun during the hottest part of the day, and supply him with a little grain. If he is at all of his feed be very careful as to the quantity of this, increasing it gradually, and getting him back to full grain feed before he returns to work. For farm work it pays to have horses which are naturally good workers. Perhaps this is more desirable than any other quality. Those who have never tried may not know how much more work can be performed by a fast-walking team than by a slow one. Take extra good care of the horses during the working season. Sponge the shoulders and other points where the harness bears whenever the horse has been used enough to sweat at all. When at work give them water in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon as well as at feeding time. The horses need shade in the pasture in summer, and if there are not convenient trees a rough shed should be built into which they can go to escape the burning sun at midday. If the horse comes around or if other flies are troublesome, either keep them in the stable during the day or put on something to keep away the flies. Almost any kind of grease will do this, but it will be better if a little carbolic acid is put with it.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Harrowing Out the Weeds.
Don't forget to harrow the potato field. The best harrow for this work is the smoothing harrow. It mellow the soil, but does not cut the weeds. Two or three harrowings may be given before the sprouts break through the surface. When the potatoes are up the harrow should be stopped, as the sprouts are very brittle and will break off easily. The harrowings not only mellow the soil, but kill thousands of weeds just starting into growth. When the rows of potatoes can be seen, run the cultivator through the rows once in each row. To do this to advantage widen the cultivator to its full width, take off the cultivator teeth and put on the harrow teeth. Now attach the horse and run through each row but once. This will stir the entire soil, but do more good than running twice in each row. The cultivator follows this plan of working the potatoes, corn, and vegetables. He finds that the oftener he can stir the soil the better it is for the growing crop. The motto should be, cultivate often, keep the soil mellow, and allow no weeds to grow.

Farm Notes.
It requires time to convert substances into plant food, but fertilizers are readily soluble and give almost immediate results on nearly all crops.

It is stated that forty-four out of every one hundred persons in the United States are agriculturists; fifty-six in Canada, forty-eight in France, seventeen in Germany, and seven in England.

A DISTINGUISHED fruit grower, in an address before the agricultural students of the Ohio State University, gave it as his opinion that you can save 5,000 bushels of pears of one kind more easily than you can dispose of one load of mixed varieties.

A STOCKMAN says that sulphur should always be kept in handy reach of the sheep house. It is a preventive of many ills. A few pieces of roll brimstone should be always found in the house and cow troughs. Insects and vermin do not like sulphur.

If a team pulls unevenly the trouble may be remedied by hitching the inside traces and crossing them so as to have the same horse attached to the same end of each swingletree. One case is known where many a heavy load has been pulled by adopting this expedient.

The value of a garden does not depend on what the crops may bring on the market, but upon how much such vegetables would cost for a family if they were bought. The best market for garden crops is at home, on the farmer's table. The farmer who will buy his vegetables and small fruit when he can raise them pays twice as much for his luxuries as he should.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Caring Children.

Illustrated Fairy Stories.

Illustrated fairy stories are a pretty novelty for simple entertainments given by children. "The Three Bears" was lately successfully given by three boys, 7, 10 and 13 years old, who personated the bears that were hungry and fed on soup, and who were turned out of their beds and chased of their dinner by that pretty little maiden, Catty. The bears were clothed in skins of brown canton flannel, made like children's night drawers, with the arms and legs lengthened so as to cover hands and feet, and with the faces covered by masks representing bear's faces. The bears are father, mother and cub, and the baby bear wears a cap. The first scene shows the family just before dinner, the mother knitting, the father reading a newspaper, and the child looking at an immense picture book. When the family sit down to their supper of porridge, they all complain that it is too hot and start out for a walk. Then Catty comes, and she is found by the bears when they return from their walk. There are many other simple fairy stories that children could do very nicely without elaborate stage settings. They make very charming little home plays and give much pleasure without the elaboration and magnificence that we have seen lately in that nice old story of "Cinderella."

Old He Obeys.
I have a little story to tell you, boys. One day—a long, hot day it had been, too—I met my father on the road to town. "I wish you would take this package to the village for me, Jim," he said, hesitating.

Now I was a boy of 12, not fond of work, and just out of the hayfield where I had been since daybreak. I was tired, dusty and hungry. It was two miles to town. I wanted to get my supper and dress for singing class. My first impulse was to refuse, and to do it harshly; for I was vexed that he should ask me after my long day's work. If I refused he would go himself. He was a gentle, patient old man. But something stopped me—one of God's good angels, I think. "Of course, father, I'll take it," I said, heartily, giving my scythe to one of the men. He gave me the package. "Thank you, Jim," he said. "I was going myself, but somehow I don't feel very strong today."

He walked with me to the road that turned off to the town, and as he left me he put his hand on my arm, saying again: "Thank you, my son. You have always been a good boy to me, Jim."

I hurried to town and back again. When I came near the house I saw a crowd of farm hands at the door. One of them came to me, the tears rolling down his face. "Your father," he said, "he fell dead just as he reached the house. The last words he spoke were to you."

I am an old man now, but I have thanked God over and over again, all the years that have passed since that hour, that those last words were "You're always been a good boy to me, Jim." No human being ever yet was sorry for love or kindness shown to others. But there is no pang of remorse so keen as the bitterness with which we remember neglect or coldness which we have shown to loved ones who are dead.—New York Journal.

The Charms of Stamp-Collecting.
One of the best things about stamps is that so many of them, having great value for other reasons and in other ways, can be obtained at small cost. Fine collections of coins or expensive bric-a-brac can be made by the wealthy only. Many very fine stamp collections are the property of boys or girls or of older people, in moderate circumstances. This small cost, combined with the great value of stamps as a means of giving wholesome and profitable pleasure, accounts for the great and growing popularity of stamp collecting in this country and Europe. The craving for knowledge is one of our strongest and certainly most worthy desires. Stamp-collecting ministers directly to this; its educational value is great already, and is constantly increasing. The knowledge of modern historical events in a concise and definite form is one of the possessions of the thoughtful stamp collector. We have, in Spanish history, the futile insurrection of Don Carlos, 1833-75, clearly marked by the issue of stamps which he caused during those years, and the face of the pretender in our albums keeps the fact definitely in our minds. The change from King Alfonso XII to the Regency and the baby King Alfonso XIII, born in 1886, no boy collector will forget. Nor will the girls fail to remember that in 1891, soon after the death of the old King William III., a charming girlish face made its appearance on the stamps of the Netherlands. These are but two instances showing how recent historical events are recorded by stamps. There is scarcely a stamp-issuing country which does not exhibit on its stamps the changes of government since it began their issue. Fathers and mothers who have lived through these changes of government, but who may have forgotten the dates, will appreciate the means which their children have in stamps for preserving the knowledge in a definite and suggestive form.

It would not require much argument to prove the value of a collection of stamps as a means of education had they been in use as long as coins, for example. Think of having the portraits of all the emperors of Rome, from Augustus to the fall of the empire, upon a series of stamps, like our own United States issues, engraved by ancient workmen as skillful as our modern engravers! The simple and worn designs upon ancient coins would have small value as historical relics in comparison with such stamps. Had the invention of printing and the use of steam been events of 2,000 years ago, says St. Nicholas, we might have had such

priceless relics. Now it is reserved for future generations of stamp collectors to glory in the rare and beautiful issue of the great American republic, beside which Rome in her palmiest days was no larger than the pygmy to the giant. Stamps as teachers of history will be more appreciated in the future than they can be in the present.

DANCES ON HORSEBACK.

Feat of a Paris Girl That Elipses That of Lolo Fuller.

The Parisians are enjoying an innovation in the way of serpentine dancing that has proved an immense attraction. Mlle. Helene Gerard, an equestrienne of great renown, is the originator of this feature, which consists of dancing on horseback. Mlle. Gerard is an extremely graceful and pretty young woman, and is said to give a performance of this dance on horseback which puts the stage dance of Lolo Fuller in the shade. All Paris has taken up Mlle. Gerard for the moment, and the papers are loud in the praise of her unique act. While she dances as the horse gallops around the arena, the auditorium is darkened and a strong electric light is thrown on the performer through various shades of colored glass. The costume worn by the rider is exquisite both in design and color, and the whole affair is strikingly novel as well as very graceful. It is said that the fair dancer has had several offers from American managers.



DANCING ON HORSEBACK.

CURE FOR INEBRIETY.

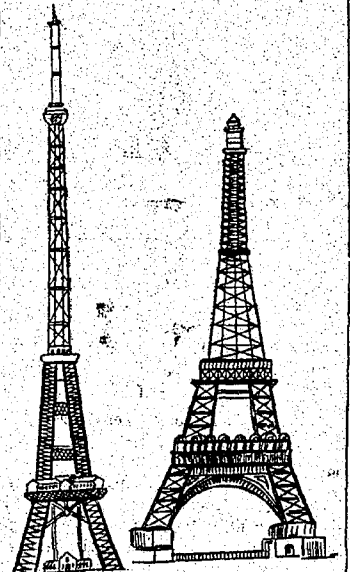
Oranges Said to Be Very Effective in Creating a Dislike for Alcohol.

It is now universally acknowledged by competent authorities that inebriety is a disease, physical as well as mental and moral, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, and to give the pledge of total abstinence to the inveterate drunkard without specific instructions what to do next, and expect him to keep it, is to look for a stupendous effort which only the man of sound mental energy and bodily vigor can perform. An expert writing on this subject says that the first step in the progress of true temperance reform must be the recognition of the fact that the irresistible craving for strong drink is the effect of causes which must be got rid of before the drunkard can be regarded as safe from temptation. The various patent remedies can in no sense be regarded as a cure, for the only cure in the real sense of the word is to get the whole man in better condition, his body purified, and his will strengthened. Diet is of extreme importance, and if skillfully directed will wear away the craving naturally and without danger to the individual. All salted and heavy food stuffs should be avoided. To cultivate a distaste for alcohol oranges are more effective than almost anything else known. They should be taken, one at a time, before breakfast, at 11 a. m., at 1 p. m., at 3 p. m., at 6 p. m., and the last thing on retiring. Apples and lemon juice are also excellent.

THE HIGHEST IN THE WORLD.

The Tower at Wembley Park Makes Eiffel a Dwarf.

At Wembley Park, which is about six miles from the heart of London, there is in the course of erection at the present time a tower the total height of which is 1,150 feet—175 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower.



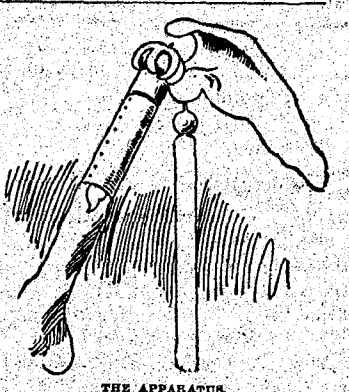
Unlike the latter tower, which gazes down on the houses and roofs of the crowded city, the Wembley Tower crowns an eminence of the beautiful Wembley Park, affording a lovely view of the surrounding country.

Sure He Was In.
A certain prominent and excellent lawyer of Chicago, but one of the quietest and most unobtrusive of men, steals around noiselessly, with his hands meekly clasped on his breast and a seraphic and perpetual smile. A bon mot at his expense is told of the late Emory Storrs, of Chicago, a brilliant advocate and an exquisite wit. He went to the lawyer's office and inquired for him, but was informed that he was out. "Oh, no, he isn't," he replied. "I know he is in." "But I assure you, Mr. Storrs, he is not in." "Now," responded Mr. Storrs, "I know better; he must be in, it is so still in there!"

HUMAN BONES REPLACED.

A Delicate Operation Recently Performed by a French Surgeon.

At the French Academies a very delicate operation of prosthesis was recently performed, showing just what could be accomplished in replacing a portion of the skeleton by means of aseptic artificial pieces.



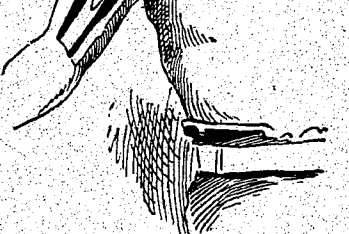
THE APPARATUS.

The surgeons have proved that artificial pieces made of vulcanite, or metals that do not oxidize can be buried in the tissues and left there with impunity.

Dr. Michaels performed the operation. The patient had had tuberculosis of the humerus and shoulder joint, complicated with suppuration and fistulas. An operation was imperative but the removal of the diseased tissue would have left such a hole that the wound would never have healed, and the functions of the limb would have been lost if an artificial joint had not been interposed between the lower fragment of the humerus and the scapula.

Dr. Michaels' apparatus to supply the deficient bone is described as follows: It is composed of three parts—first, a straight rod, eight centimeters long, destined to replace the piece of humerus removed; second, another straight piece, representing the neck of the same bone; third, an irregular sphere for the head; the whole fourteen centimeters in length and made of vulcanite. We have not space to describe it in detail, but can only say that the three pieces were fastened together in such a way as to admit of all the movements of rotation and circumduction of a natural joint. It was not enough, however, to make it; it had also to be put in place.

By means of fittings of platinum adapted to the upper and lower ends of the apparatus M. Michaels was able to fasten the lower part of the humerus by means of screws going through the bone. The head he



THE ARTIFICIAL JOINT FITTED.

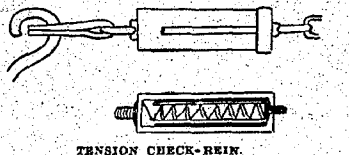
fastened to the glenoid surface by driving a platinum wire into the neck of the shoulder-blade to a depth of three centimeters, and by passing two other loops of wire over the top of the bone, the wires being naturally tightly fastened to the artificial head without hampering its movements in any way. In order to facilitate the grafting of the periosteum and muscles onto the artificial humerus M. Michaels had adapted to it little ridges perforated with holes for catgut sutures. In the same way to fasten the capsular ligament he had provided two platinum rings to keep it in its normal position.

The apparatus once adopted, the wound was closed with the ordinary precautions. The operation was performed a year ago and the patient's condition has since improved in every way; in fact, his health would be perfect but for some small abscesses that have had to be opened on four occasions.

TENSION CHECK-REIN.

A Humane Invention to Lessen the Discomforts of a Horse.

The check-rein is an instrument of torture which should be abolished. It has only been retained so long on account of the so-called "style" which it gives. Our illustration shows a



TENSION CHECK-REIN.

humane device which has just been patented for the use of those who insist on the check-rein.

The invention consists of a cylinder inclosing a spring with a hook on either end, to be hooked on the saddle hook and the check-rein. This holds the horse's head firmly, yet gives it a little more freedom than the old-style check-rein.

A Little Girl's Find.
"See, mamma, what I've got," gleefully said the 6-year-old daughter of Mrs. Henry Hill, Johnston street, Germantown, yesterday, as she tossed a bundle of greenbacks, gold and silver coins, and pennies, valued at \$400, into her mother's lap. "Where did you get all this?" was asked. "On a lot," said the little girl, innocently. Mrs. Hill made inquiries and found that her daughter had been playing on a lot at Duval and Green streets, and had really found the money lying on the dumping-ground. How the money got there is a mystery to the police, but it was generally believed that the money was accidentally dropped in some ashes gathered from a distance and then thrown on the dumping ground.—Philadelphia Press.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Behind the closed doors of the Senate, Covarrino sits and grins at Fraud. —*N. Y. World, (dem.)*

It is no longer the "milk in the coconuts." It is now the "sugar in the tariff bill." —*Ohio State Journal.*

This seems to be a government of the trusts for the trusts, and for the trusts and for the trusts. —*Boston Journal.*

The only justifiable strike of the present time is that of intelligent and patriotic voters against the democratic party. —*Lapeer Clarion.*

Oregon was troubled with floods at the time of the election, but it did not stop the people from voting the republican ticket.

The great fact in the labor problem is that republican wages and democratic conditions do not go together. —*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Says a Democratic organ: "And the cat came back." Yes! It is the same old pussy that was around in 1861-65. —*Inter-Ocean.*

Brookridge of Kentucky declares that he is running for re-election solely on his record. That is just the trouble.

The Cleveland Leader recommends certain Senators to "buy cats." A good assortment of "fly paper" would seem to be more the thing. Sugar always draws the flies. —*Inter-Ocean.*

The President uses a squid for blue fish, minnows and frogs for bass, and a fly for trout, but when he fishes for tough old political (dem.) barnacles, sugar is the bait. —*Inter-Ocean.*

In 1892 Grover and his party swept the country—of business. And all that is left in the dinner pails of working-men are free trade promises, and they are worthless. —*Clipper.*

A commentary on the peaceful, happy times since "the change" it seems is the fact that the militia in five States is now in the field to put down and hold in check lawless, hungry bands of idle men. —*Inter-Ocean.*

The republican tidal wave has struck Illinois pretty forcibly. The judicial election of Monday shows a republican gain of about 12,000 in a district composed of a dozen counties. —*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Oregon has done only what was expected of her. This is a bad year for democrats to carry anything except "that banner of strange device with a patch on the seat of its trousers." —*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

No matter what may be the report of the Senate sugar scandal committee, the scandal attending the passage of the pending tariff bill, will be one of the most disgraceful chapters of American history. —*N. Y. Herald, (dem.)*

Gen. Rosser, who made the rebel speech at Richmond, is the Confederate who fled so precipitately before an old schoolmate, Phil Sheridan, in the Cedar creek campaign. Gen. Rosser is a fighter—with his mouth. —*Blade.*

The tariff uncertainty is costing the Government \$1,000,000 a day, and the country a good deal more than that; but the Sugar Trust is making money—and so are the democratic senators who are speculating in its stocks. —*Inter-Ocean.*

The Boston Globe hits a hard lick at its democratic brethren when it says: "Senatorial pigheadedness must go." With that gone the present democratic majority would be gone, and the tariff bill—where would it be? —*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

An important undertaking is described in the June Century by Mr. Theo Stanton in an article on "Tissot's Illustrations of the Gospel," a series of pictures made by the French artist after many years study of the types and scenes of the Holy Land. Three or four of the pictures are reproduced with the articles.

Last Monday, week, at the election in the Fourth district of Illinois for Judge of Supreme Court, Joseph N. Carter, the Republican candidate, was elected by over 4,400 majority. In 1892 Cleveland's majority over Harrison in the district was about 7,000, only one county in the twelve comprising the district giving Harrison a majority and that by the narrow margin of 53. The people have had enough of Democracy. The Democrats only carried one county and that by 71 majority.

Remember democratic papers are still complaining that the people had too much to eat and were too well clothed two years ago—their prosperity was not real. But they can't complain that such a condition exists now. The eating is slim, and as for the clothing, it is scant enough to satisfy the most ardent admirer of the decollete style. —*Cedar Springs Clipper.*

The fiction of the June Century has great variety of scene and treatment. The conclusion of Mark Twain's "Pudd'nhead Wilson" contains some of the very best of his serious writing in the scene of the murder trial, in which the story reaches an exciting climax. There is also the concluding part of Mr. Thomas A. Janvier's sprightly "Loan of Half-orphan," and a new novelette is begun in "A Cumberland Vendetta," a tale of the Kentucky Mountains by John Fox, Jr. To the first and third of these serials Mr. Loeb contributes illustrations. There are also two complete short stories of a widely different character: "The Magic Egg" by Frank R. Stockton, which deals very graphically, but with complete disguise, with a current scientific question, and "The Loosened Cord," the third of the "Midnight Stories" by Alexander W. Drake, Superintendent of the Art Department of the Century.

C. E. District Convention.

The second convention of the Christian Endeavor District Union, was held at Roscommon, June 24 and 25, 1894.

Rev. J. Irwin, Grayling; Rev. J. M. Warren, West Branch; Rev. M. E. Bacon, Standish; W. Sweney, Pres. 1st. Presbyterian C. E. Bay City; and B. K. Hoobler, State Statistical Sec. Bay City, and others, were in attendance. The convention was called to order by Rev. Hurlbut, Roscommon, acting chairman. After singing and devotional exercises O. W. Huffman, President of local society, was elected presiding officer until the president's chair should be filled. The address of welcome was responded to by Rev. J. M. Warren. An excellent address on "Interdenominational Fellowship" was followed by an interesting discussion.

At two P. M. on Saturday, Rev. Irwin opened the meeting with devotional exercises. A short social meeting was then held, during which the members became better acquainted. The report of the nominating committee was accepted and Rev. Warren was unanimously elected Dist. Pres. for remainder of term. Upon enrollment of delegates it was found that four societies were represented in the convention. An interesting and profitable discussion on "Vows, What are they?" was led by Rev. Hurlbut. The convention was addressed on "Sanctity of Vows," by Rev. Irwin, which was followed by reports of delegates.

At the banquet tendered visiting Endeavors by the Congregational Church on Saturday, the following program was given:

Overture, Orchestra.
Grace, Rev. Bacon.
Welcome to C. E., Rev. Hurlbut.
13 Int'l. Convention, Rev. Warren.
Dist. Union, Rev. Irwin.
Toast, The Ladies, E. R. Woughter.
Music, Orchestra.
Master of Toasts, O. W. Huffman.

On Saturday evening the music was in charge of the West Branch Endeavors. Rev. Bacon conducted the devotional exercises. "Juniora Work" was ably outlined by Miss L. Sloan, Grayling, Miss K. Sargent then gave a recitation which was appreciated by all. The session closed with song and the Mizpah Benediction.

Sunday began with an inspiring Sunrise Prayer meeting led by Rev. Hurlbut.

At eleven o'clock Rev. M. E. Bacon preached a most excellent C. E. sermon at which service Grayling had the music in charge.

The large congregation which assembled at three o'clock thoroughly enjoyed the music conducted entirely by the Juvenile Choir. "Suggestions for practical work," by B. R. Hoobler was eagerly listened to by all C. E. workers. "Our Aim," by Miss L. Adams, Grayling, proved most interesting. The Open Parliament, "What is your Society doing?" brought out many helpful suggestions.

On Sunday evening the last session of the convention was opened by a song and devotional service. Resolutions were adopted thanking those in Roscommon at whose hands we were so royally entertained. "Our Motto" by Miss Ellen Moiles was followed by an excellent address. Then came the "Charge to C. E. Societies" by Rev. Bacon.

Too soon the hours for adjournment had approached and old and new Endeavor friends reluctantly parted, with the resolution more firmly fixed than ever before, "Northern Michigan for Christ!"

The Sunday collection amounted to \$8.45. Thirty Endeavors were present from West Branch and seventeen from Grayling. Since the Feb. convention there has been an increase of over one hundred members in this District. Grayling holds the next convention in the early part of October. The visiting friends found a new meaning for the Roscommon "C. E." viz., Capital Entertainers.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

FOR THE WEEKS CORRESPONDING WITH THE PRESENT—IN THE

History of Grayling.

1881.
Buffalo Bill made his first appearance in Grayling. Call for meeting of Board of Supervisors. Miss Minnie Donahue went to Genesee county on a visit. Rev. Wheeler, of Kalamazoo, preached in the Opera House. Lombard's Concert Troupe at the Opera House. Dr. Thatcher visits Grayling, as a Dentist. N. Michelson and family arrive from Manistee to take up their residence in Grayling. Rev. Dillice, Lutheran, of Manistee, guest of R. Hanson. Chris Range returns from Detroit.

1882.
J. M. Jones erected a neat fence around his residence. First shipment of dressed lumber from the planing mill of O. Palmer. Dr. Niles, of Otawa county arrives and locates in Osoda county. First fishing party of the season, from outside, went down the river in charge of Walt Babbitt. Miss Frank Stewart, of West Branch, the guest of R. P. Forbes and family. Ice Cream and Dancing Party given at the Opera House. Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church, give a social at the residence of W. A. Masters. R. Wilcox had his hand badly mutilated by a saw in the mill of S. H. & Co. Average out of the mill during the past week, 41,000 feet per day.

1883.
O. J. Bell commenced the erection of a residence on Ogema street. Rev. Edgumbe and family go to Deerfield, for a visit. Death of wife of Henry Filley. Social given at the residence of Mr. John Barker, for the benefit of family of John Kelly. Messrs. Bates, Flinn, Manwaring, Masters and Connine elected School Trustees. They elected M. J. Connine, director, and P. Manwaring, Moderator. Memorial service held at the church for Minnie Michelson. Preparations made for observing the coming Fourth of July. A. H. Wisner reported as recovering from injuries received while digging a well. Arbor day was celebrated in the county by A. H. Wisner setting out a maple in front of the school house. Arrival of Geo. Earle, new station agent.

1884.
Born to Mrs. Samuel Ross, a daughter. Collections on Children's Day at the church, \$5.40. Mrs. W. H. Niles, Winnie Niles and Miss Cordelia Davis of Osoda county, guests of Mrs. O. Palmer. Sidney Claggett refuses to accept cartridges in payment for merchandise. Ask him why, Grayling Cornet Band getting to the front. A. H. Swarthout decides to leave Grayling. Call for special meeting of Marvin Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Proposals advertised for removing stumps and grading the cemetery. Rev. Forsythe announces that he will preach a special sermon for the benefit of Parents, Sunday School teachers and children. Not many attended. Adelbert Schraeder finished a new house on Ogema street and moved into it.

1885.
Mrs. G. H. Hicks returns from a visit to her parents, at Cornuda. Miss Julia Erb went to Royal Oak, for a visit. Miss Proctor went to Lansing to accept a position in the And. General's office. Death of Grandfather Timms, of Ball township, aged 100 years, 6 months and 12 days. O. Palmer moved into his new residence, corner of Ogema street and Peninsular avenue. Mr. C. H. Wheeler and family leave for Detroit, their new home. G. H. Jack builds a bake oven and advertises that he will supply the people with bread. S. H. & Co. report the cut of 52,708 feet of lumber in one day. Donnovan's Tennessean's appear at the Opera House. H. L. Lamport and family leave for Missouri. J. M. Jones returns from a visit with friends at Grayling. The local reporter's pleasant visit at Frederic, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wright. S. H. & Co. commence the erection of an addition to their store-room.

1886.
Uncle Tom's Cabin announced for one night at the Opera House. Mrs. Dr. Woodworth returns from a visit at Sterling, with Rev. Edgumbe and family. Born to Mrs. Jas Woodburn, a daughter. Social given at the Opera House. W. O. Braden takes the place of J. M. Jones in the store of S. H. & Co. Deekrow & Owens put up a windmill for H. Head, of South Br. township. Night crew put on by S. H. & Co., at the mill. Edward Putnam of Frederic, married. John Belton and Leon Porter interrupt the lecturer, Belva Lockwood, and were confined in the jail. L. S. Benson opens a Millinery Store in Roscommon. S. H. & Co. put in a shingle mill.

1887.
J. L. Wild claims to own the M. E. church, having purchased a tax title. Rev. Edwards attended the meeting of the Ministerial Association at Osoda. Wm. Woodburn built an addition to his residence. J. K. Hanson seriously injured by being out with a saw. Geo. Homer sells his meat market to C. W. Wight. J. J. Neiderer secures a contract for carrying the mail from Grayling to Appenzell. J. F. Hum presents us with a fine mess of Grayling. Axel Lindstrom, of Manistee, was in town over Sunday, looking after his interests in the neighborhood of the church.

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THE EVENING NEWS, DETROIT.

Agencies in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Staley called to Tuscola county to attend the funeral of his mother. Death of Bertie, only child of T. E. Hastings, of Beaver Creek. Edward Rehoff arrested for attempting to kiss a woman, in broad daylight on the street, in Bay City.

Miss Kitty Cameron returned to Grayling. Born to Mr. and Mrs. F. Trombley, a son. Mrs. J. M. Jones found her parcel. Advertising pays. Central House vacated. Garrett Meade leaves for Ireland. Ladies Aid Society give a social at residence of D. S. Waldron. Miss Williams goes to Coldwater on a visit. Mrs. Claggett and child go to Jonesville, for a visit. J. Charron commenced the erection of the Commercial Hotel. Miss Vena Jones lost her pocket book. C. Frantz caught two fawn and sold them to R. Hanson. Ice Cream Social at the residence of G. H. Hicks. Destructive fires in the timber in Blaine and Grayling townships.

R. Hanson went to Lansing. Born to M. S. Dilley and wife, of Frederic, a son. O. J. Bell lobbying at Lansing. Mrs. G. H. Bonnell and children go to Leslie on a visit. O. Palmer and Wm. Woodburn go to Frederic. Charles Woodworth, of Lansing, a guest of his father, Dr. Woodworth. Marissa Hanson succeeds Miss Traver as bookkeeper for S. H. & Co. Wild winton very plentiful. Mrs. W. R. Steekert returns from Florida, for a visit. Nels P. Buck and Mary Mickelson married by Justice Taylor. L. C. Huxley and Mary St. John married by Justice Norton. O. Palmer attends a reunion of his regiment at Grand Lodge. County Surveyor Newman lays out line for a sewer from Court House to the river. Cash drawer of Wight's meat market robbed. Victor Ross drops dead at the camp of Blackett & Byrne. Grayling Gold and Silver Mining Company booming. Stock away above par. Death of James Filley. Supper at Presbyterian church.

John Woodburn moves to Frederic. H. C. Thatcher puts in a stock of stationery. J. Charron went to Bay City. L. K. Wright moves over Sales' tin store. Ice Cream Social at the Parsonage. A. J. R. went to Waters to accept position. A. H. Marsh recovers his watch chain and earring. Justice Woodburn fined Indian John \$2.00 for getting drunk. Street lamp placed in front of church by Mrs. N. Mickelson. F. N. Wilcox and H. Oaks purchase a barber shop. O. Palmer went to Lansing to a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. Church crowded on Children's Day. E. N. Fitch, register of the U. S. Land Office returns from a trip to the Upper Peninsula. George Finkle sold his wool to S. H. & Co. at 22 cents per pound.

James Hartwick returned from the "Far West". Charles Frantz granted a pension. Mrs. Proux visits friends at Bay City. Poor Man's Social at G. A. R. hall. Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. Mantz, a son. Mrs. A. Curran returns from St. Louis. Messrs. Staley, Benkelman and Smith organize themselves into a Club for musical practice. G. B. Sanderson returns for a visit. Mr. Losey, of Elmira, the guest of his cousin, Mrs. A. H. Marsh. Mrs. Staley and daughter Maude, go to Bay View. "On Hand" given at the Opera House. The town of Lewiston laid out by the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Company. My Dyer examined for a pension. Mrs. Canfield loses a son, for a time, while visiting a circus at Bay City.

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Grayling, Michigan. O. PALMER.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &C.

Grayling, Michigan, April 18, '94.

I shall carry this year a larger stock of Wagons, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Drills, Reapers, Mowers, Cultivators, Planters, &c., than was ever before shown in Northern Michigan, and can make prices to suit the times. I believe I know the needs of this section and am prepared to supply them. Call and examine the most improved implements on the market.

O. PALMER.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Straw Hats at S. H. & Co's.

Bonn—At Cheney, June 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. Moon, a son.

Buy your Fishing Tackle of A. Kraus.

W. S. Chaffter returned from St. Ignace, Monday morning.

Eureka Garden Hose, for sale by S. H. & Co.

Geo. L. Alexander and Fred L. Barker were in Lewiston, last week.

Shoes for everybody way down low, at Claggett & Pringle's.

Bonn—To Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Reagan, on June 7th, a daughter.

For toilet preparations, go to the store of Harry W. Evans.

Bonn—To Mr. and Mrs. R. Richardson, a daughter, Wednesday, the 6th.

If you want any kind of a Bicycle, call at Palmer's warehouse.

J. Staley made a flying trip to St. Ignace, last week.

Paint! Paint! Paint! at the store of S. H. & Co.

Hugo Schreier, of Grove township, was in town, Monday.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Fred Hoesel, of Blaine, was in town, Monday.

Get your Screen Doors and Window Screens of A. Kraus.

The new hose house has been painted. It is about completed.

Parts at cost, to close them out, at Claggett & Pringle's.

Rosecommon are organizing a stock company for the purpose of raising celery.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

The Town Hall has been given a coat of paint, which improves its appearance, considerably.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass and Putty, at A. Kraus.

H. H. Woodruff, Esq., of Rosecommon, was in town last Thursday, on legal business.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

Mrs. Mary Mantz is Cashier for the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co., of Lewiston.

A full time of Fishing Tackle at A. Kraus.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Phelps went to West Branch last week, for a visit with their many friends in that section.

Get your Doors, Sash and Builder's Hardware of A. Kraus.

A. H. Wiener of Center Plains, was in town Saturday and stayed over for Post meeting.

FOR SALE—At once, my shooting gallery. Price \$50.00. J. K. Merz.

The Band has received twelve pieces of new music and are practicing for the Fourth.

If you are looking for bargains in Shoes, go to Claggett & Pringle's.

The Highway Commissioner is filling up the hollow on Ionia street, corner of Walnut.

Hats at cost, to close them out, at Claggett & Pringle's.

N. Michelson has one of his new houses on Ionia street, about completed.

Tan Shoes! Tan Shoes! A full line at J. M. Jones.

Martin Nelson, of Lewiston, was in town a couple of days last week. He is deputy sheriff of Montmorency county, at present.

Building Material, all kinds at lowest prices, for sale by Salling, Hanson & Co.

Conductor Brown and family, of West Bay City, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. McKnight, the beginning of the week.

Claggett & Pringle carry the best line of Groceries in the city. Buy your eatables of them.

Neither Rosecommon or West Branch will celebrate on the Fourth this year. This will give Grayling a chance to draw visitors from both places.

Fantz below cost, at the Pioneer Store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

It is reported from various parts of this county that the frost of Tuesday night did very little or no damage to fruit.—Mail Telegram.

If you want a floating spring-tooth harrow, Palmer has the one that beats the world.

F. R. Deekrow, of Grayling, has completed the drive well at the Jail yard, and found a good vein of water at about ninety feet.—Mail Telegram.

For Rustproof Dressing, call on J. M. Jones.

The storm of Monday, unroofed the kitchen part of the residence of Geo. A. Marsh, of South Branch.

A fine line of Umbrellas, just received, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Mask Taylor and Fred Warren started down the river last Monday for a week's pleasure and recreation. They expect to catch the last grayling of the season.

For School Supplies, Tablets, Pencils, etc., call at the Drug Store of Harry W. Evans.

Henry Moon of Center Plains, and J. J. Niederer, of Blaine, were in town Tuesday, and were callers at this office.

Champion Mowers and Reapers, Plows, Harrows, and Cultivators, at A. Kraus.

DIED.—On Friday the 7th inst. Mrs. W. O. Bradford, wife of W. O. Bradford, in her 57th year. Funeral services were held on Sunday, by Rev. S. G. Taylor.

Appared Paints at prices you can all afford, at Braden & Forbes.

There will be six styles of plows at Palmer's warehouses, to select from, this season.

Center Plains township was deluged with rain, Monday, accompanied by high wind which leveled fences and blew down trees. H. Moon reports it as the heaviest rain storm he ever saw.

A \$20.00 Bedroom Suit, for \$16, at Braden & Forbes.

W. H. Sherman, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday and Monday.

On Friday to order a casket for his mother-in-law and on Monday one for his father.

Burglar Alarms, the finest things out. For sale by S. H. & Co. Go and see them.

The injunction restraining Salling, Hanson & Co., of Grayling, from cutting timber on certain lands in South Branch township, was, yesterday, dissolved by Judge Sharpe.—Rosecommon News.

To close out their boys suits, S. H. & Co. offer them at half price.

Judge Sharpe held a session of the Chancery Court, last Thursday, to hear an injunction case between the township of South Branch and Salling, Hanson & Co., for taxes.

Claggett & Pringle have just received another large invoice of choice, new Dry Goods; the finest in the city.

DIED.—In this village, Saturday, the 8th, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baernson. Funeral services were held on Sunday, Rev. John Irwin, officiating.

The New Boston Store will sell goods at lower prices than purchasers ever expected to get them.

Fresh Eggs and Butter, always on hand, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Dr. Davis, an old resident of Grayling, and at one time County treasurer, died at his home, near Montrose, last Monday, while at the dinner table. The body was buried on Friday.

Braden & Forbes want Cash and will give you bargains for the next 15 days.

The Mag Cook residence, with the putrescent reputation, has a new proprietor, as it changed hands Monday. It is great pity that it had not been that house that burned down instead of Mr. Fishers.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

Melvin and Henry Bates and their brother-in-law W. Gaffey, caught 254 trout and grayling down the river last week.

A 42 inch Top Extension Table, 8 feet in length, at 75 cts per foot, at Braden & Forbes.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to O. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

George Mott plead guilty to assault and battery on May Brown, before Justice Woodburn, on the 7th, who said \$10.00 and costs, or 30 days in jail. He boards with Sheriff Wakely.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have the best coffee in town, for 29 cents. You should try it.

Mask Taylor is having the street filled up in front of his property, preparatory to raising the sidewalk.

In all Wool Carpets, Braden and Forbes will give you some of the best bargains that can be obtained.

To-day is the 117th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes, as the National flag. It should float to-day from every public building and every school house in the Nation.

Every lady purchaser of a \$2.00 pair of shoes and upward, from now until the 4th day of July, will be presented with a 25c bottle of Gilt Edged Shoe Dressing, by J. M. Jones.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church will meet at the residence of Mrs. C. Butler, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, for work.

Mrs. C. W. Smith, Sec.

Antique Oak Polished Arm Rocker, or Spring Seat, Silk Tapestry, for \$7.00, at Braden and Forbes.

Prof. Hubbard says the papers lie when they say the sand plains are no good. He brought to this office a potato that weighed one pound and said that it was one of the smallest.—Lewiston Journal.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

At 10 o'clock, Tuesday, the alarm of fire was given, and the residence of Mrs. A. Curran, on Peninsular avenue, was entirely consumed, with all its contents. Mrs. Curran had been absent several hours and the origin of the fire is a mystery. The fire department was promptly on the ground and did efficient service, smothering the flames so completely that adjacent buildings were not scorched. The shell of the house is left standing, although the inside is entirely burned out. Loss \$500.00.

22 x 28 German Beveled Plate Hardwood Suit, at \$16.00. Never had anything to equal it for \$20.00. Call and see them at B. & F's.

DIED.—At his home in Maple Forest, Monday, June 11th, JEREMIAH SHERMAN, aged 71 years.

"Uncle Jerry" as he was familiarly called, was one of the pioneers of Crawford county, having been here about eighteen years. A frugal and industrious man, he had made a comfortable home from the forest, from which he was buried yesterday, sincerely mourned by a large concourse of friends. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Wm. Putnam, formerly of this place.

Why is the town using Sherwin, Williams' paint for all of their buildings? Easily explained. It is the best paint on the market, and is for sale by S. H. & Co.

Veteran Wm. Woodburn, a reputable citizen of Grayling and ex-county treasurer, who wore the blue and fit for Uncle Sam, was in the village Wednesday before the U. S. Ex. Pension Board, at the instigation of Hoke Smith, who differs from the doctors, while the medical experts think the subject worthy of increased rating. Mr. Smith would like to cut him off with a shilling. When will these unjust discriminations cease.—Oleaga Co. Herald.

All Wool Standard Weight Carpets, at prices that will astonish you, at the Furniture Rooms of Braden and Forbes.

We the Womans Relief Corp. of Grayling extend a vote of thanks, to Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Hadley, Mrs. Funck and others whose names were not learned, for the many beautiful oil flowers sent us and also to those who loaned us the flowers for the church. On Decoration day in helping us to make our work a success.

REBECCA WIGHT, Secretary.

MARRIED.—At the residence of J. K. Bates, Tuesday, June 11th, Harry A. Pond and Rosetta Francis, and at the same time and place, Theodore M. Odell and Emmie Sewell. Rev. S. G. Taylor officiating.

A goodly number of friends of the contracting parties were present, who wished them good speed.

S. H. & Co. guarantee the Sherwin, Williams' paint to give perfect satisfaction, and offer to re-paint any house, free of charge, on which the paint should peel off or not give satisfaction. What better guarantee can be furnished.

The improvements made by settlers throughout our country must be seen to be appreciated. We noticed, a few days since, the changes on the farm of P. W. Stephan, eight miles down the river. During the last year he has changed the entire appearance of the place, by large clearing, new and commodious buildings, setting a fine orchard, building fences, etc. His son, Leon J., on the next section, is also changing his place from a wilderness to a garden. Both have fine fish ponds, fed from springs, well stocked with trout and grayling and are situated to enjoy life.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending June 9, '94. Sanford Gordon, Mr. Reynolds, J. M.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised." W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grain of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A good house and lot on Maple Street, for sale cheap. For price and terms, enquire of G. L. ALEXANDER.

The Womans Relief Corp will serve Meals, Ice Cream and Cake, all day at their Hall over the bank on the Fourth of July. We kindly ask the aid of any one who can to donate to us, as it is for charitable purposes.

REBECCA WIGHT Sec.

Dr. E. J. BUOK

Wishes to announce to the public of Grayling and vicinity, that he has opened an office in

EVANS' DRUG STORE, and is prepared to answer day and night calls.

April 19, 11

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures. Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

The labors of the evangelists, Messrs. Malles and Sargent, were closed here last Sunday evening, and the christian people of Grayling, who gave them cordial support are greatly pleased with the result. Nearly fifty expressed a desire to enter into a new life, and many of them have testified to having received the witness of the spirit in their hearts. We hope this is but the beginning of a genuine revival in our midst.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house, and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50 cents and \$1.00.

The work of the evangelists, Messrs. Malles and Sargent, ably seconded by all of the local clergymen, has created more religious interest than ever before manifested in this place. A large number have expressed an earnest desire to enter into a christian life and many claim to have been born into the kingdom. Let the good work go on.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly racked in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shephard, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catwaba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by L. FOURNIER, at the Drug Store.

About 2 o'clock Monday morning, under-sheriff McCormick gave the alarm of fire which was discovered in the residence of E. Fisher, on the South side. The house and contents were entirely consumed, the family escaping in their night clothes. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought to have been incendiary. The hose company quickly had a line of hose on the ground and prevented any spread of the flames. Loss \$1,200, insured for \$500.00, in companies represented by G. L. Alexander.

They Want Names.

The Russell Art Publishing Co., of 928 Arch Street, Philadelphia, desire the name and address of a few people from every town who are interested in works of art, and to secure them they offer to send free, "Cupid Guides the Boat," a superbly executed water color picture, size 10 to 13 inches, suitable for framing, and 16 other pictures about same size, in colors, to any one sending them at once the names and address of ten persons (admirers of fine pictures) together with six two-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing. The regular price of these pictures is \$1.00, but they can all be secured free by any person forwarding the names and stamps promptly.

NOTE.—The editor of this paper has already received copies of above pictures and considers them really "Gems of Art." May 31, '94.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

is the truthful, startling title of a little book that tells all about So-to-bac, the wonderful, hereditary GUARANTEED tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and not run a physical or moral risk, or "No-to-bac." Sold by L. Fournier & Co., Book and Drug Store, or by mail, Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

DR. WINCHELL'S TEETHING SYRUP

Is the best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels, cures colic, cures diarrhea and dysentery in the worst forms; cures croup, whooping cough, and all other ailments of infancy. It is a certain and safe remedy, and is sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

For sale by H. W. Evans.

A BID FOR FRIDAY'S TRADE.

To make Friday a busy day, we offer the following bargains:

Any \$ 8.00 Suit in the House, \$5.97.
Any 10.00 " " 7.97.
Any 12.00 " " 9.48.
Any 15.00 " " 11.48.
Any 1.00 Pants in the House, 69c.

Ladies' Parasols, worth \$1.25, only 79 cents

Ladies' Wrappers, regular Two Dollar grade, \$1.48.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, only Four Cents.

Do you think you will buy on FRIDAY?

IKE ROSENTHAL

Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Trunks, Furnishing Goods, Notions, &c., &c.

GRAND RAPIDS And Indiana Railroad

DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH.

TIME CARD, FEB. 11, 1894.

Leave Mack. City 7:40 a.m.; 1:30 p.m.; 8:15 p.m.

Arr. Grand R. 8:15 a.m.; 10:35 p.m.; 8:45 a.m.

Kalamazoo 7:30 p.m.; 1:35 a.m.; 8:40 a.m.

Chicago 7:10 a.m.; 1:10 a.m.; 8:40 a.m.

Port Wayne 11:30 p.m.

Richmond 9:30 a.m.

Cincinnati 6:55 a.m.

7:40 a.m. Train daily ex. Sunday with Passenger Car to Grand Rapids, 1:30 p.m. train, daily ex. Sunday with Sleeping Car to Chicago via Kalamazoo & Mich. Central Ry.

7:15 p.m. Sunday only.

Trains arrive at Mackinaw City from the South at 7:00 a.m., daily except Monday, and 5:15 p.m., daily.

For information apply to G. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A., Grand Rapids, Mich.

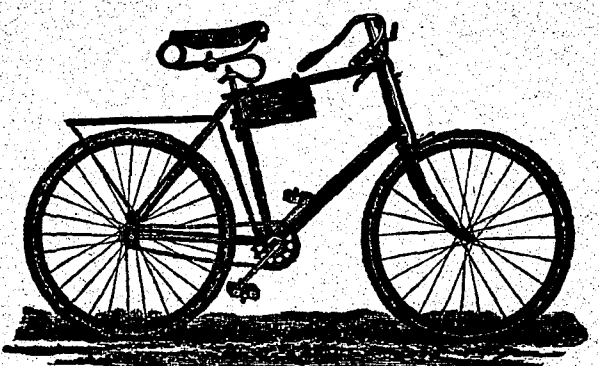
L. H. ACCARD, Agent, Mackinaw City, Mich.

DR. C. F. METCALF'S ROSE CREAM DENTIFRICE.

A pleasant and useful preparation for cleaning the teeth. Price 25 cents by mail. Address, DR. C. F. METCALF, DENTIST, 1403 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.

Dr. METCALF will visit GRAYLING one week each month. Next trip, June 18 to 24. Dr. Smith is office.

SHALL YOU RIDE THE BEST?



Victors are the leading bicycles of the world—the best. If you want the greatest amount of enjoyment you must ride a Victor.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

BOSTON. NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO. DETROIT. DENVER.

YOU CAN CURE THAT COUGH WITH EILERT'S TAR AND WILD CHERRY.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION. EILERT'S DAYLIGHT LIVER PILLS. A small vegetable pill. Cures Sick Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, all Bilious and Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

For Sale by H. W. Evans.

UNCLE SAM'S Condition Powder

IS THE BEST MEDICINE for the General Affections of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. It purifies the blood, prevents distemper, colic, and all other diseases of the digestive system. It is a certain and safe remedy, and is sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

For sale by H. W. Evans.

ADVERTISERS

or others who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN.

\$5, \$4 and \$3.50 Dress Shoe.

\$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Soles.

\$2.50, \$2 for Workingmen.

\$2 and \$1.75 for Boys.

LADIES AND MISSES, \$3, \$2.50 \$2, \$1.75

CAUTION.—If any dealer offers you W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them for less, do not buy. The name stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas's name and price on the bottom, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at such low prices and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer addressed below. Catalogue free upon application. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For sale by H. W. Evans.

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For sale by H. W. Evans.

For Sale by

CLAGGETT & PRINGLE.

PATENTS

Copyrights and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Modest Fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee and fee bill patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county or town, sent free. Address

O. A. SNOW & CO.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Your Watch Insured Free.

A perfect insurance against theft or accident is now famous

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

THE FIRST TELEGRAM

SENT FROM WASHINGTON FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Disseminating Trials of Inventor Morse—How He Secured the Aid of the Government—The Story of the First Message Ever Transmitted.

Invented in 1833.

It has been fifty years since the first telegraph line was completed and the first message, "What hath God wrought?" was transmitted from Washington City to Baltimore.

Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse invented the telegraph in 1832, but did not perfect it so that it could be operated for three or four years thereafter. Even then, being a poor man, he



PROFESSOR MORSE, INVENTOR OF THE TELEGRAPH.

found it impossible to put it in operation. After he had exhausted every resource within his power to enlist capital in the enterprise, the thought came to Professor Morse of presenting the matter to the United States Government and asking its aid. He fully believed in the value of his invention and felt convinced that if he could only get a line in operation the telegraph would at once take a foremost position as one of the great inventions of the age. He foresaw that in a few years the lines would be extended and instantaneous communication would be established between the cities of this country and would extend over Europe, though the wild dream of ocean cables never entered his mind at that time. He reasoned that his enterprise was a proper one for Congress to aid, and finally, in 1837, he made his appeal for an appropriation of \$30,000 to enable him to construct a line and put it in operation.

The application to Congress was met with derision and jeers. One Congressman moved that one-half of the sum asked for be appropriated for experiments in mesmerism. Representative Sam Houston suggested that "Millerism" was equally entitled to recognition and aid from Congress, and Congressman John White, of Kentucky, who occupied the chair,

that hope had urged him on to the consummation of his cherished object. He had done all he could, he had exerted all the influence among his friends it was possible for him to exert, and so he determined that so far as he was concerned he could do no more. He went to his room in his hotel not knowing what to do—only to give up all hope. He had prayed often to God to help him, and now he thought the only chance for success was from omnipotence. He afterward told an old college friend that in this extremity he knelt down alone in his room and brought the matter in prayer to God. Then, resolving to worry no more about the matter, the inventor went to bed and slept.

The next morning, March 3, 1843, while Professor Morse was yet sleeping, a knock came at his door and awakened him. Upon going to the door he received the card of a young lady, Miss Annie G. Ellsworth, daughter of his old friend, who was then commissioner of patents. As soon as possible he dressed himself and went to the parlor to meet Miss Ellsworth, who, with great enthusiasm, gave him the news that his bill had passed.

the story telling how Morse discovered that the earth was a conductor of electricity. After about ten days' working a countryman came into the office in the Capitol to tell Professor Morse that one of his wires was down out at Bladensburg. Morse said he "guessed not—the wires were working all right," and paid no attention to the information. The next day another countryman came and said that if Professor Morse did not look out, his wires would catch in his wires and tear them all to pieces; that both wires were down at Bladensburg.

Morse wanted to dispute the man's statement even then, but finally determined to go out and see for himself. He found that more than 100 yards of wire had been torn out by passing wagons, and the ends were grounded. Then for the first time it dawned upon him how the earth might be of assistance in telegraphy. He connected the ends, returned to the city and ran the two wires to the ground, not knowing that one would be sufficient. Then he had two wires to Baltimore and could operate on both. Professor Morse ordered additional instruments and put the second wire into service.

TOOK THE CAR.

How Two Englishmen Succeeded in Getting Lower Berths.

There is a decision and energy about Englishmen sometimes which arouses admiration, says the Los Angeles Herald. A case in point occurred on Monday. Two men, whose clothes, monacles and accent forcibly announced their nationality, called at the ticket office of the Southern Pacific Railroad and asked for two lower berths on the train to San Francisco.

"They are all gone. You can have uppers, though," was the response. "Oh, no; don't know me friend is beastly ill, and he can't go unless he has a lower berth. He must have one, don't you know?"

The agent was sorry, but as he only had upper berths, he could do nothing. Then the spokesman insisted on seeing Mr. Crawley, and that official again explained the absence of any lower berth, only to receive the reply: "Aw, yes; but we must have a lower, don't you know?" "All right, if you must, you must," answered the official. "They will cost you just \$2.00. We have an extra car here, and can put it in for you at that figure, if upper berths are not good enough."

"Aw! Yes, thanks awfully." They paid the money, the empty Pullman was coupled onto the train, and the boys at the depot say that before the cars left the Englishmen had made the porter make up every berth in the car. They said they had paid for each of the sections and they proposed to come as near as possible to getting their money's worth.

BOYERS, REASONS.

Robert Boyer went to the New York Herald one day, and asked the business manager, Mr. Elliott, if he could have a page of the Herald for next morning. Mr. Elliott said: "Certainly—two if you like." "Then I'll take four," said Mr. Boyer. "All right. You can have four." "Then I'll take eight," was the prompt response of Mr. Boyer. After consultation with Mr. Hudson, the editor, it was arranged that Mr. Boyer was to have eight pages, but no more, as to give him more space would tax the resources of the composing room. "Oh, you won't have much to set up," said Mr. Boyer; "I want only this six-line advertisement in small type, set in the center of each column." It was so printed next day. It was the announcement of a new serial blood-and-thunder story by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. The morning the advertisement appeared, Mr. Boyer's minister rushed to his office to remonstrate with him on the extravagance and absurdity of paying forty-eight times for the insertion of the same insignificant announcement. "Now, why did you do it?" the minister asked. "I had two reasons," Mr. Boyer replied; "I was not going to be bluffed by Joe Elliott, and I wanted to find out if you read the Herald. I see you do."

Why Did He Do It?

A Southern magazine, by way of illustrating the transitoriness of fame, says that less than twenty years after the close of the Civil War the following conversation took place at a Chicago railway station, where a soldierly passenger had just stepped from a train.

"Who is that fine-looking man?" said a prominent citizen of the city to an ex-Confederate. "That is General, Buckner," was the reply. "Who is General Buckner?" "General Buckner of the Confederate army, you know, who surrendered Fort Donelson."

The prominent citizen seemed to be collecting his thoughts. "Oh," he said, "he surrendered Fort Donelson, did he? What did he do that for?"

Caustic Wit of an English Judge. Lord Bowen, besides being a great Judge, was a great wit. How happy, for instance, was the amendment he proposed when the Judges were drawing up an address to the Queen on the occasion of her Majesty's jubilee: "Conscious as we are of our shortcomings," said the address; "conscious as we are of one another's shortcomings," suggested Lord Bowen.

Not long ago Lord Bowen was called upon, he said, to sit in the Admiralty Court. Upon taking his seat he asked indulgence on account of his inexperience in admiralty business. "And may there be no moaning at the bar," he added, "when I put out to sea? Sometimes his wit was very incisive, and for instance, when he remarked, 'Truth will out, even in an affidavit.'—Westminster Gazette.

Europe begins to fear that she is losing her laborers and will shortly resort to some plan of keeping them from coming to this country. This is the most cheering news that we have heard in some time, and will save the United States the trouble of erecting barriers at the ports of entry to keep out the labor that Europe worries so much about losing.

Brown—That will be a great debate between Yale and Harvard. Jones—On what subject? Brown—"Should the pitcher be placed back five feet?"—Puck.

WATARI KITASHIMA.

He Is the First Ordained Japanese Preacher in America.

The first Japanese ever regularly ordained to the Christian ministry in this country has lately been put in charge of a Unitarian parish at Vineyard, N. J. The young man is Rev. Watari Kitashima, and was born in western Japan in 1868. His father, who was at one time a Shinto priest, is a physician, and has charge at present of the only Christian hospital in Tokyo.

Watari was brought up as a Buddhist and received a good education in his own country. While he was



WATARI KITASHIMA.

so occupied his father was baptized and allied himself with the Presbyterian Church. Watari was baptized and became a Presbyterian and resolved to devote himself to the ministry of that body. He determined to come to America and so, at the age of 16, with scarcely any knowledge of English and with no relatives or friends here, he set forth for America. He landed at San Francisco and soon made friends there. He also entered a school there and continued his studies, during the progress of which he became a Unitarian. Watari soon announced himself as a candidate for the Unitarian ministry and went to Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in preparation for this post. Later he attended the Harvard Divinity School, whence he was graduated last year. While there he preached ninety-six times and lectured sixty throughout New England. He then began preaching at Shirley, Mass., and a short time since was ordained and became pastor at Vineyard.

BUENOS AYRES TO CHICAGO.

The Long Pedestrian Trip of Two Hardy Hungarians.

Two adventure-loving Hungarians—Antonio Blim and Louis Budinich—early in August, 1892, started to walk from Buenos Ayres to Chicago. They propose to write a book when they have completed their long pedestrian trip, recounting not only their experiences on the journey, but giving as well data of the countries through which they shall have passed, that they hope will prove of value



ON THEIR LONG WALK.

to prospective settlers in the southern countries. They have recently reached Panama, where they were made much of by certain high officials, who added them in raising a considerable sum of money to continue their journey, for their funds had become sadly depleted.

Leaving Buenos Ayres, Blim and Budinich traveled first to Bolivia, stopping at the chief points of interest on the way. From Bolivia they journeyed up through Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia. Thus far they have traveled 8,900 kilometers. Much of the country through which they have passed is practically unhabited, and they have been exposed to all manner of hardships. The accompanying illustrations show them in their walking outfit.

TRICKS OF THE TRADES.

How to "Deacon" Apples at Both Ends of the Market Barrels.

"Apples are apples this year," remarked Uncle Dave, as the four old-timers again met to crack chestnuts. "Yes, boys, dear is the word. I priced a barrel of Baldwins yesterday morning, and \$4 was asked. I brought the barrel, and had it sent to the house. It was a stiff price, but they were good apples."

"How do you know that?" queried old Bob. "Why, I had the man open the barrel, and could see myself."

"Still, the barrel may have been deaconed," remarked old Bob. "Deaconed," repeated Uncle Dave; "what does that mean?"

"I'll tell you," said old Bob. "In preparing and putting up apples for market, the practice of 'deaconing,' as it is called, is very extensively followed, that it means the topping off of a barrel of the fruit with the best and largest specimens. It is said the term 'deaconing' originated in the fact that some one holding the office of deacon in some church somewhere in New England had distinguished himself by adopting this system in putting up his apples for market."

"At first the practice was to 'deacon' the apples at one end of the barrel only, but an incident led to an improvement. A dealer in a Maine town, who understood the trick, at one time sold a barrel of apples to a customer and recommended them as the choicest grown. In due time the barrel was opened and found to contain a very inferior quality; whereupon the customer, feeling that he had been imposed upon, made com-

plaint to the seller, who very coolly observed that he must have opened the barrel at the wrong end. This experience, however, made him more careful in putting up his apples. Instead of 'deaconing' the barrels at one end he 'deaconed' them at both ends."—Boston Herald.

BESIDE MARBLE FRONTS.

In Exquisite Artistic and Uncommonly Found a Theban Insignia.

In this moving and spring cleaning time grounds on which carpet can be beaten are quoted high on domestic exchanges and their value is sure to be as far above par as is Yerkes' street railway stock in parts of the city where houses are thick. It was in one of these parts the other day that one of the "unemployed" who had been hired for the occasion by a family that was wrapping up its penates and other bric-a-brac in purpur, preparatory to a shift in flats, went forth looking for a bit of grass on which to pour an incense. In fact, it was in the most exclusive section of the North Side. An Astor street "unemployed" spied a vacant lot. He made for it and presently his stout three feet of rubber hose, which he had nailed to a broom handle, was raising a cloud of dust. It floated lazily towards the windows of the two splendid mansions that walled the grass plot in on either side.

"Whose carpet are you beating?" was the testy query that was shortly pelting down on the poulder.

"Oh, it's one I've got a job to clean," he replied with meek indifference. This was too much for the irate questioner.

"That land is ours," she said, with the hauteur of Clara Vere de Vere, "and don't you bring another carpet there to beat!"

"No, I won't, but I guess I'll finish this one," and the rubber hose continued its plebeian thud in the aristocratic street until the carpet had yielded up its dust. Then the "unemployed" took his renovated burden and went back to the stuffy flat. As he dropped the carpet to the floor he said, in answer to a question as to where he had given it an airing: "Oh, over there on Astor, between a couple of marble fronts."

A Dog's Career.

Recently there died in Boston, and was "buried at sea" with something like funeral honors, a dog who had lived a useful life, as well as an extremely long one for his kind. His name was a very inappropriate one, for he seems to have been a dog of staid habits and serious life. He was Sport, and he was believed to be twenty-five years old when he died.

He was known to be more than twenty, for it was twenty years ago when he—a large bull-terrier, who looked then as if he might be an old dog—was found wandering about T. Wharf in Boston. He seemed to be a friendly fellow, and his appearance must have been favorable, for several men who belonged to a sailing craft tried to coax him aboard their vessels, and several storekeepers also offered to adopt him.

He declined the advances of all save the men who were in the employ of the Sprague Tugboat Company, which had an office on the wharf. To the concern of the officers, he attached himself, and was adopted by the crew of the tugboat Chatterton.

About half his time he spent on board this tug, and the rest of it about the company's office. It was here that he developed his most useful trait. About the company's premises many cans of oil were kept, and for this, as well as for other reasons, smoking was forbidden.

Nevertheless, not infrequently employees of the tugs and others came smoking about the premises. Sport early learned what the rule was, and made it his business to see that it was not transgressed. Whenever a man entered the office with a pipe or a cigar, Sport went at once to him, followed him about watchfully, and if he approached the officers, he would seize him by the trousers' leg, growling at the same time.

This always had the effect to stop the smoking. Sport was a large terrier, weighing fifty-six pounds, and as the boatmen said, "had a head like an anvil." He never hurt any one, but had been known to give a smoker a slight pinch in the leg if he did not desist from his smoking.

The men placed his body in a stout box, weighted with grate bars. A small flag was tacked to the box. Then the tug steamed with the box a distance of ten miles outside the harbor, and there the coffin was slid off the gangplank into the depths of the ocean.

The Bomb Brougham.

The bomb brougham is a weird vehicle which has been seen very frequently of late in the streets of the French metropolis. When an infernal machine is discovered the bomb brougham is sent for and the dangerous concern gingerly deposited within it. It is then driven off to the last home of the anarchists' abortive explosives. The vehicle has a hooded seat and a body well detached from it, hung on a perfect system of springs. In fact, no monarch ever traveled in greater comfort than does the unexploded bomb. It is considered safe to the utmost degree, and its actual seat in this array of rubber and delicate springs is such that not the least jolt or agitation can by any possibility upset its uncertain temper. An ambling and ancient horse draws the bomb brougham, and it is driven by a little, middle-aged hero who was once in the artillery. In transporting this class of fare no little caution is necessary. Lonely streets are chosen for the bomb's journey; the police know that vehicle when they see it and signal to other vehicles to keep out of the way, for a collision with the bomb brougham might scatter a deal of discomfort for everybody concerned.

Rare Book.

It is reported, notes the Critic, that a copy, in excellent condition, of Poe's "Bibliophile" (1827), one of the rarest books in the world, has recently been discovered and is held at \$1,025. It is said to have been picked up in a second-hand bookstore in Boston sixty years ago, and to have remained in the possession of the purchaser ever since.

It is no disgrace to wear good clothes, provided they are paid for.

IOWA SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Imposing Granite Shaft to Be Erected in Des Moines at a Cost of \$150,000.

Governor Jackson, D. N. Richardson and Mrs. Cora C. Weed visited Chicago recently to inspect the models for Iowa's monument to her soldiers and sailors. The models were pronounced satisfactory in every respect, and the work will now be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The monument is to be 133 feet high. It is an imposing gray granite shaft, surrounded by heroic bronze figures. At the base of the monument are four figures, each eight feet high, representing soldiers of the navy, infantry, artillery and cavalry. The naval figure represents a sailor swinging back a flag, which ways behind his athletic frame. The infantryman is a young soldier, apparently just home from the war, and crowded with a laurel wreath. The cavalryman bears an upraised sword, entwined with flowers. The artilleryman, with cap doffed, holds a swab aloft. On one side of the base a statue of Iowa appears. The figure represents a young mother, with hands clasped to her breast. The coat of arms of the State and other emblems are appropriately arranged about the figure. The figure History, unrolling the blank scroll, appears on

the opposite side of the monument. Above these groups and surrounding the base of the shaft proper are four equestrian figures, Generals Dodge, Crocker, Curtis and Corse. Under the gables of the base are figures of Generals Belknap, Hatch and Winslow, the fourth space being reserved for the coat of arms of the State. There are two bas-reliefs on the base of the monument, one portraying the battle of Fort Donelson and the other the battle of Shiloh. About this base are arranged thirty-two portrait medallions of Iowa officers. These have not yet been selected. The granite shaft is ten feet in diameter. At the base it is sixty feet. Above all a heroic figure of Peace, twenty-two feet high is to be raised. This figure rests on a capital twelve feet high and thirteen feet wide.

CROSSED THE OCEAN 600 TIMES.

The Record of a Cunard Captain Who Has Never Lost a Life.

Thirty-seven years ago Captain William H. P. Hains entered the service of the Cunard Steamship Company, and except that his bushy hair and luxuriant Dundreary whiskers are now pure white there doesn't seem to be much change in his appearance from that day to this. He has just passed his 70th birthday and has been a sailor since 1838. In the course of his long career as a master mariner he has never lost a life; indeed, it might almost be said that no ship which he commanded ever met with a mishap worth more than an incidental mention in the log. Capt. Hains has crossed the Atlantic 600 times.

Oil Iron.

Prince Bismarck is unlike a great many of the world's men of force in possessing a strong sense of humor. He seldom appears in public without leaving behind him, as it were, a good joke, not infrequently at his own expense.

During his recent visit to Berlin, in the course of which he met on most affectionate terms the Emperor William, with whom he had long been at variance, a member of the court asked him how he had stood the journey.

"Admirably," said the invalid prince.

"Ah," said the courtier, wishing to flatter him, "you are indeed a man of iron!"

"Iron, eh?" rejoined Bismarck; "well, perhaps; but the iron, you must admit, has got pretty badly rusted!"

What of It?

A German physiologist who devoted himself with great patience to the counting of the hairs on different heads, to ascertain the average number on a human head, found that, taking four heads of equal weight, the number of hairs, according to color, was as follows: Red, 90,000; black, 103,000; brown, 100,000; fair, 140,000.

Ons of the belles of Waterbury has joined the Salvation army. This will effectually wind up her Waterbury social career.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

John and Jake who are supposed to have been recently born—Says and Doings that are Odd, Curious, and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

Let Us All Laugh.

ONE must first learn to think to stop before he can stop to think.—Galveston News.

LITTLE GIRL—"You had cat, where's my bird?" Cat—"Oh, he's just gone inside."—Life.

SOMEONE who believes that "brevity is the soul of wit" writes: "Don't eat stale cucumbers. They'll W up."—Tid-Bits.

PADBY's latest feat was to pawn his gun, preparatory to a day's shooting, in order to buy cartridges.—London Truth.

THIS is the season when the man who has been at peace all winter has a falling out with his hammock.—Acheson Globe.

NO SMILE is so genuine as that of the hen which, perched on the fence, watches the man next door making his spring garden.—Yonkers Statesman.

WHEN you go in to collect a bill, the man at the counter is less apt to inquire about the health of your family than when you go in to pay one. Atchison Globe.

JUDG GUFFEY—What passed between yourself and the complainant? O'Brien—I think, sir, a half-dozen bricks and a piece of pavin' stone.—Raymond's Monthly.

SMYTH—Do the hard times affect your business? Landlady (theatrical boarding-house)—Not at all; my boarders wouldn't pay anyhow.—Raymond's Monthly.

WIFE (at party)—That décolleté waist of Mrs. Shapely fits her perfectly, doesn't it? Husband (looking intently)—It would if there were enough of it.—Judge.

FROM the barracks: Sergeant—On account of two short days of arrest that fellow makes a face like a zebra whose stripes have been washed away.—Hillegend Blaetter.

"Did you tender your resignation?" said a man to an ex-officerholder. "I resigned by request, sir, but there was nothing tender about it. It was tough."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

TAKE razor-toed shoes is the proper thing in footwear just now. Unfortunately, however, the prices are such that a man is liable to get strapped in buying a pair.—Buffalo Courier.

"WHAT is Congress talking about now, dear?" said Mrs. Dukane to her husband, who was reading the paper. "About all the time, love," was the comprehensive reply.—Pittsburg (Pa.) Chronicle.

SHE—"I tell you, it won't be long till we have our rights." He—"Oh, you are one of those revolting women, are you?" "Silly!" "Er—I mean you are in revolt, don't you see?" Indianapolis Journal.

MR. GRUMPS—What idiotic things they do print on the women's page of this newspaper! Mrs. Grumps—Yes, I wish they would discharge the fellow and put a woman in charge of it.—New York Weekly.

MR. CASEY (Alderman)—Phwat do yer tink of these reform clubs? Omcer Klubbum (twirling his baton)—Well, they're lighter to handle. But I tink 'twas wrong to do away wid der night-stick.—Puck.

PARENT—"Aren't you ashamed, daughter, to be seen in such a low dress?" Daughter—"Why, papa, you said yourself that you wanted me to cut down in my clothes while the times were so hard."—Judge.

OLD WOMAN—I am sorry to hear little boys use such bad language. Have you thought what becomes of little boys who use bad language? Street urchin—Yes. Day becomes hoss-car drivers.—Burlington Life.

DEMONSTRATOR (in clinic)—"You will notice that the subject's right leg is longer than his left, which causes him to limp. Now, what do you do in such a case?" Bright student—"Td limp, too."—Philadelphia Record.

"WELL, Mary, what do you think of the pictures at the Academy?" "Oh, mum, there was a picture there called 'Two Dogs after Landseer,' but I looked at it for nearly half an hour and I couldn't see no Landseer."—Spare Moments.

MANAGING EDITOR—"Where's our foreign letter?" City Editor—"I'm just going to send the boy up to Mrs. Flasher's boarding house to get the copy." Managing Editor—"All right. Tell him to come back on the Broadway road with it. I want it headed 'By Cable.'"—Puck.

KIRBY STONE—Good heavens! Haven't you enough ball dresses now, without buying any more? Mrs. Stone—Yes, my dear, for ordinary occasions. But this is to be a "Hard Times" party, and will require something out of the usual. A couple of hundred will do, I think.—Puck.

"REMEMBER, witness," sharply exclaimed the attorney for the defense, "you are on oath!" "There ain't no danger of my forgettin' it," replied the witness. "I tell'n the truth fur nothin', when I could have made \$4 by lyin' fur your side of the case, an' you know it."—Chicago Tribune.

MRS. CHATT—I'm so sorry you hurt your fingers, Johnny. How was it the cracker went off in your hand? Little Johnny—It was all dad's fault. He was coming up the street, and I was going to drop it out of the window on his head, but he walked so slow that the thing went off before he got underneath the window.—Tid-Bits.

Remarkably Considerate.

A Cincinnati newspaper reports a striking manifestation of amiability on the part of a little maiden of that city.

A beautiful new doll had just been given her, and as she sat holding it and singing to it, her mother noticed that the old one was not in sight.

"What have you done with Beatrix?" asked the mother.

"I've put her away," answered the little girl. "If she saw me loving my new baby it might hurt her feelings."



Nothing Like Hood's

That Tired Feeling Cured—Strength and Health Given.

There is nothing to me like Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken nine bottles for that tired and run down feeling. I was so weak that I could not attend to my household duties. After

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I regained strength and health, and I feel better than I have for six years. I feel very grateful for the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. Mrs. Alice James, Bethlehem, Kentucky.

Hood's Pills are very vegetable, and do not purge, pain or grip. Sold by all druggists.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound CURES ALL Ailments of Women.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Leucorrhoea than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That

Bearing-down Feeling causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water.

Write for full particulars in confidence. Lydia E. Pinkham's Medical Co., Lynn, Mass.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25c each.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has won in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them, the same with the Liver of Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

DROPS TREATED FREE

Send for FREE TREATMENT. Send for FREE TREATMENT. Send for FREE TREATMENT.

GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading May Prove Pleasant to Wearied Woman-kind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.



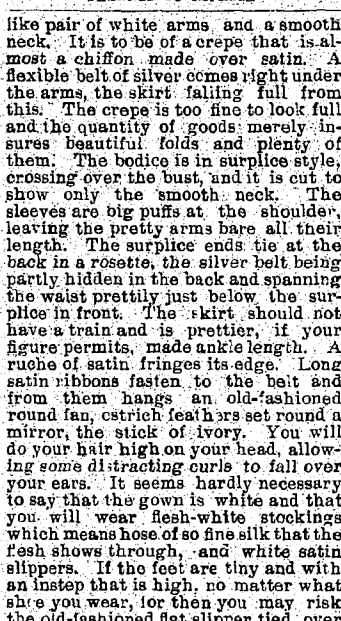
New York correspondence.

W H A T extravagant gowns these neck bows are, too! They are made of all materials, from stiff moire, which, when once arranged in a right direction, prevents the wearer from even moving her tongue in her mouth for fear of missing it. It is a soft crepe affair, which is gracefully, using up yards and yards of stuff, and yet taking up very little room. There are also pretty little affairs made of wash lawn, daintily finished with lace. The white lawn of some time ago is revived, but much elaborated. It may be in pink, pale green, or yellow. It must be said that the fashions are becoming to most faces, and that they give a look of astringency to a toilet that is especially fetching in these days of tailor-made severities. Sometimes it seems as if the wearer had forgotten that it was possible to have them too large, but exaggerations will creep into any mode. The initial picture shows how prettily a face may be set off by one of these bows. Here the dainty chin is poised above a medium sized bow of mauve de sole, frills of the same finishing the sleeves at the wrist. The gown itself is made of gray satin, trimmed with white. The skirt opens at the right front to show a white panel, and is there ornamented with large gray satin bows that apparently hold the gray parts together. The jacket, bodice, has a white vest which hooks in the center of the front, and a white pocket flap on each side. The large reverses as well as the cuffs are of the white stuff, and are garnished with small ivory buttons, and the loose fronts are confined by two gray straps, as shown.

Striking costumes which are at the same time in good taste are always of interest and ever sought after. Here is one well suited to a slender, even thin woman, all that is required to make it look well being a round, child-



like pair of white arms, and a smooth neck. It is to be of a crepe that is almost a chiffon made over satin. A flexible belt of silver comes right under the arms, the skirt falling full from this. The crepe is too full to let fall and the quantity of goods merely insures beautiful folds and plenty of them. The bodice is in surplus style, crossing over the bust, and it is cut to show only the smooth neck. The sleeves are big puffs at the shoulder, leaving the pretty arms bare all their length. The surplice ends tie at the back in a rosette, the silver belt being partly hidden in the back and spanning the waist prettily just below the surplice in front. The skirt should not have a train and is prettier, and your figure permits, made into length. A ruche of satin fringes its edge. Long satin ribbons fasten to the belt and from them hangs an old-fashioned round fan, which is set round a mirror, the stick of ivory. You will do your hair high or your hair low, allowing some distracting curls to fall over your ears. It seems hardly necessary to say that the gown is white and that you will wear flesh-white stockings which means those of so fine silk that the skin shows through, and white satin slippers. If the feet are any way with an inset that is high, no matter what shoe you wear, for then you may risk the old-fashioned flat slipper tied over the instep with white satin ribbon. Altogether you will be a vision of old-time loveliness. Eliza, who is excessively slender woman has thought she couldn't, when it came to empire gowns. If a pair of dimpled shoulders absolutely demand a chance to see the world, then carry the surplice effect below the shoulders and have the sleeves off the shoulders entirely. But why spoil the quaint old-time demureness of the gown to show a pair of



WALKING COAT.

ure. It has a gored and pleated skirt, lined with brown satin liberty. The bodice is of indigo blue, is tight fitting and is sewed to the skirt at the waist. It has a triple collar of brown cloth, a turned-down collar of satin, and large revers, pocket flaps and cuffs of white of silk. The skirt part is laid in a box-pleat in front and hooks invisibly, the left side of the pleat coming over.

With the cloth tailor-made are worn heavy gloves and an English straw walking hat, either with a creased crown or the never bell-shaped box crown, a jaunty and water unbending affair which is just coming into vogue. These hats should set well on the head if they are to look as they are intended. The American woman seems to believe that her hat has become uncomfortably thin. With the gingham and the roll of the dress material laid about it, a smart tie of the same on one side, and a rose of just the right color on the other side.

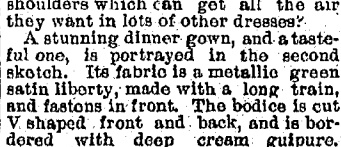
With the duck suit a white sailor trimmed with a band of ribbon may be worn. A great drooping leghorn with its brim weighted into becoming curves about your face by a wreath of rich roses is suitable with a lawn dress. If you want to economize you may omit the special hat for the gingham, and wear the one planned for duck. That for the cloth dress will hardly do, because that ought to be dark, and hats for wash dresses should be light.

Copyright, 1894.

WHILE fishing last year in Bowery Bay, New York, ex-Ald. Smith of Astoria, lost his vest containing a valuable watch, overboard. Recently, during a heavy storm, the vest, with the watch still in its pocket, was washed ashore and restored to its owner.

shoulders which can get all the air they want in lots of other dresses. A stunning dinner gown, and a tasteful one, is portrayed in the second sketch. Its fabric is a metallic green satin liberty, made with a long train, and fastens in front. The bodice is cut V-shaped front and back, and is bordered with deep cream guipure.

A BODICE ALL A-SPARKLE



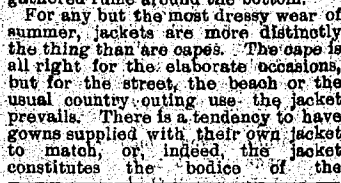
MODEL HOUSE PLANS.

THINGS TO CONSIDER BEFORE BUILDING A HOME.

Plans Are Here Presented for Substantial Houses of Effective Design and with Artistic Interiors—All Have Modern Conveniences—Erected at Small Cost.

An Attractive Residence. The simplicity of plan, and the simple manner in which the design expresses it, is fairly shown in the picturesque exterior here illustrated; its constructive features are fully represented in the gables, cresting, chimneys and porches. The house stands on a brick underpinning, and is a good example of one of the half-timber and tile designs of the Jacobite period, though, unlike its prototype, shingles cut to a pattern are substituted for tiles from the second story up. The first story shows what the appearance of a timber construction, although it is only formed in the ordinary manner of finishing frame buildings, by continuing the belts through and connecting them with angle-brackets, being disboarded with narrow claspboards between, and the customary manner of frame buildings, the frame being first sheathed, then covered with waterproof paper.

The second story is arranged so as to form a hood over the first, being furrowed out by a molded cornice about eight inches, at which the shingles are curved outwards. There is also a similar cornice and curve at the head of the second story window casings, which project six inches, thereby giving a deep recessed window on the inside. The first story windows have stained glass transoms, which are filled with foliated centers and gothic borders in leaded frames, which lend a charm to the interior, not otherwise obtainable. The floors in vestibule, conservatory, bath-room and dining-room are of ash and walnut; the doors have pine stiles and rails with butternut panels; architraves of butternut, with pine doorposts and jambs, architraves having cut-work, picked out in color; inside blinds of butternut; trimmings



OF ALL-AROUND USE.

gown, but it is safe to have one general all-round affair of mixed tweed, made very ship-shape and to be worn with anything. The more and more strictly prohibitive these economies, but practice them as long as you can, so as to encourage those who are obliged to. This jacket would be better rather long, double-breasted, and it should sit tightly in front and back, and the skirt should be made in one piece, though if you have one left over, wear it confidently, for mere saying so is not going to make those 'aunt affairs' dowdy if several seasons yet. The genuine English bur coat is made of mixed tweed, made very ship-shape and to be worn with anything. The more and more strictly prohibitive these economies, but practice them as long as you can, so as to encourage those who are obliged to. 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